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WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

The Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Worcester, of which we give an engraving to-day, (from a photograph by Earl, of Worcester,) is probably known to the majority of our Midland readers, many of whom will have wandered down its long aisles and grand old cloisters either when the Three Choirs have been assembled triennially, or on some quiet summer evening, when the soft air without is full of perfume, and within you get visions of the serenity of the monastic times of old.

To the ecclesiologist the ancient fabric is full of interest, and even the rambler by the wayside—he who roams from beauty to beauty, sipping the sweets from every honied flower as he hurries by—even the ordinary tourist, who has little reverence for such memorials of the past as these revered landmarks, will find in the history of Worcester Cathedral plenty to instruct and entertain him.

According to that industrious compiler of facts, Mr. Noake, Worcester Cathedral was dedicated, in the seventh century, to St. Peter; in the tenth century, through monastic influence, that edifice was abandoned, and a new cathedral erected in connection with St. Mary's Monastery and the Benedictine fraternity. The Cathedral was destroyed by the Danes—one of whom, having stolen the Sanctus bell, was actually flayed alive; you may see a bit of the Danish robber's skin to this day nailed on an old door which lies in the crypt! But the legend may be taken *cum grano salis*. In 1804 the Cathedral was rebuilt by Bishop Wulstan, and was reconstructed from time to time, according as fires, sieges, and the falling in of the Norman towers necessitated.

During the last thirty years the Cathedral of Worcester has undergone frequent restoration, at a cost of several thousand pounds. At present the works are almost if not quite at a standstill, from want of funds; and the recent offer of the Earl of Dudley to give £10,000 towards the restoration of the choir is being actively canvassed. We were the first to make public his lordship's proposal, which is munificent even for that liberal nobleman. Lord Dudley has always shown a desire to befriend the ancient city, and his last effort in its behalf is worthy of the most serious consideration.

The noble Earl's proposition, as we have stated, is that in consideration of his subscribing £10,000 towards the restoration fund, the triennial Musical Festivals shall not be held in the Cathedral; and he has given the Dean and Chapter ample time to consider his generous proposal. The subject is naturally exciting great attention in the three counties interested—Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester. Having explained the probable contingencies that may arise in connection with the offer we now lay before our readers the opinion of the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., a member of the Restoration Committee and a staunch defender of the Festivals. Sir John, writing to the *Worcestershire Chronicle*, says:—

> The restoration of our beautiful cathedral has been in progress for some years, but is still incomplete, and the funds raised, firstly, by the efforts of the Dean and Chapter, and, secondly, by two public appeals to the liberality of the diocese, are exhausted.
>
> It was under these circumstances that, at a recent meeting of the Restoration Committee, which consists of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter, together with certain noblemen and gentlemen connected with the diocese, the Earl of Dudley offered to give £10,000 towards completing the cathedral, on condition that the Musical Festivals should be discontinued.
>
> This is, of course, a question to be decided by the Dean and Chapter—not by the committee; and it is arranged that the committee shall meet again in Easter week to receive their answer. The temptation held out to the Dean and Chapter by such an offer is great, but the answer will probably be much influenced by any expression of the wishes of the public which they may, in the interval, receive.
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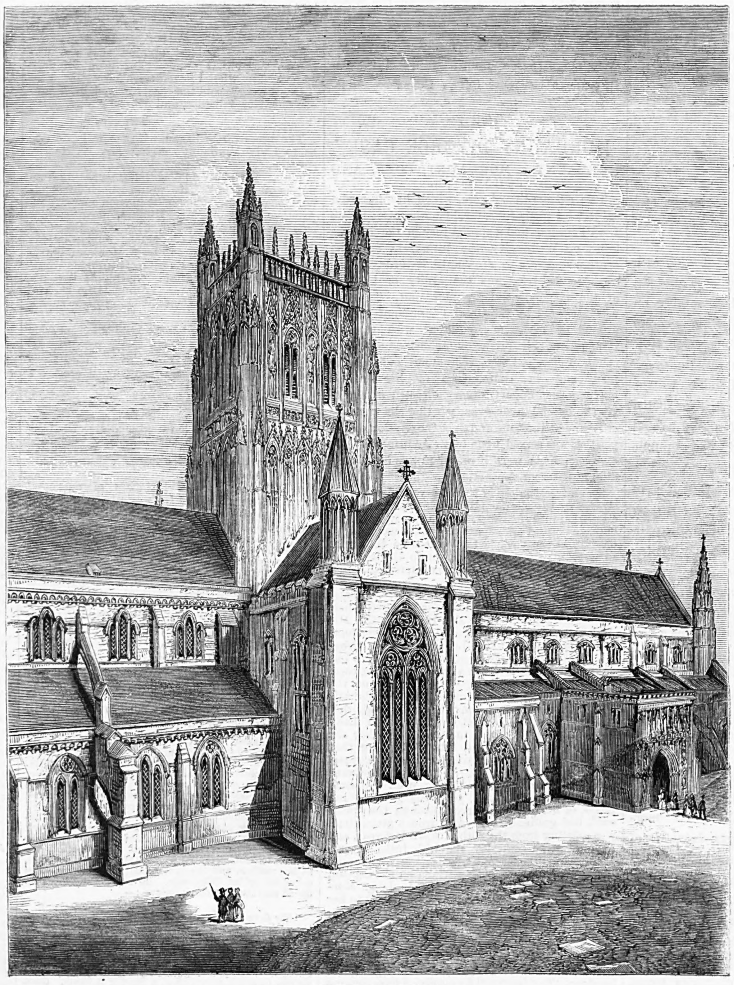
> I was present, as a member of the committee, when the offer was made, and I met it at once by an earnest protest, and a declaration that I should do everything in my power to prevent such an arrangement.
>
> But as an individual I am powerless unless I am supported in the opinions I entertain. I can only appeal to public feeling, and express my hope that it will not sanction the sudden and unnecessary destruction of an institution by which for no less than 146 years many a widow and orphan has been rescued from sorrow and distress, and the public have annually heard, in one or other of the three cathedrals, the most sublime compositions by which the genius of man has enabled us to sing the praise of God.
>
> And where can the words of the Holy Scriptures, combined with and illustrated by those glorious compositions be so fitly



WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

heard? Where can they excite so much devotional feeling as within the sacred walls of our finest churches?

Sir John concludes by saying that—

> He will join cordially "in any movement that may be commenced, with the view of appealing to the Dean and Chapter to persevere in the course which they and their predecessors have so long adopted, and to resist every inducement to put an end to our musical festival at Worcester."

THE ELECTRIC POST.

AND has it come to this at last! And is this the last, or best? SOCRATES, SOLON, and SOLOMON, what were the visions of your future, or your conceptions of human progress? You little red-nosed boys here in the street, trooping tippeted to school with books belted to your sides like cartridge boxes—what are your notions about the opening years of next century, when you shall be middle-aged fathers of just such looking lads as you are now? Have you any idea of what facts you will have laid up in your memory and experience when you shall have come to that age? Just go and make a bow to that old man of seventy at his barrow, and ask him what he can remember since he was just such another boy—what about books and schools and newspapers and roads, and ships and letters sent and received by post. He will tell you many things that you may tell to boys in your day when you come to his age.

THE ELECTRIC POST! What ages of progress are multiplied into the measuse of these three words! In King DAVID's time men who ran on foot were the swiftest postmen known in the world; and two thousand years later it is probable all the private letters written in Christendom in a month might have been put into a peck basket. No wonder those were dark ages, when families separated in the same country by a score of roadless miles were farther apart in the way of correspondence than friends now divided by a thousand leagues. It is rather strange that so many learned to write at all as were found in those times. It was not so much for writing letters that they did it, as for helping their memories in the matter of accounts. How little news was made, and how old it was when printed in a paper with a page eight inches by twelve! Here before us is a copy of *The London Times* of 1793, with the news of NELSON's victory at Trafalgar. How many subscribers could it number on the morning of that day? How many copies of that thrilling edition were bought? How many borrowed? There are milestones on all the public roads from London to the extreme ends of the island, giving the distance from the Metropolis. It would be well to have milestones on the high-road of public progress, to show the stages by which a nation advances from the first thin line of civilization. A book-stall containing a copy of every book, newspaper, and magazine published in 1800, and the total tally of all the letters sent by post that year, would be a good point of departure for measuring the progress of the century.

The era of macadamised roads forms a new period even in that mental progress which has required and produced the Electric Post. The difference between four and ten miles an hour in locomotion tells with an effect hardly to be estimated on the mental and social movements of a people. Under this new impulse these soon demanded the iron railway and the iron horse for the land, and the steamship for the ocean. The public marvelled at these almost magic faculties of movement and communication. They boasted of them and rejoiced in them, as mighty agencies for abolishing alienating distances, and for socialising countries widely divided by sea and land. But while they were exulting at these bewildering capacities of speed, the people of these countries found the railway locomotive and the steamship too slow for the necessities of their intercourse. They demanded couriers as fleet-winged as thought itself; and what they demanded they won. Science went out into the broad field of Nature's wild elements, and bridled the lightning. It put a human hand upon its forked tongues and stilled its thunder; stilled its old voice, that shook the mountains, below an infant's lisp or breath. Yet, thus stilled, and tamed to the touch of fingers trained to the piano, it runs on errands at its old wild speed among the thunder-clouds of heaven. Nor is this half the wonder; human science has not only tamed it to this docile mood and movement, but given it breath and bottom that it never had when it ran its old red races in the heavens. What were they in length of course compared with its run across the ocean's bed between the two hemispheres? No more than an inch to a league!

And now we have THE ELECTRIC POST. Who can grasp the fact in its compass and detail? To think of it! Here is the General Post Office of the greatest letter-writing nation in the world filled with lightning pianos, playing their clicking tunes night and day; and every bar of the music is a message written in plain English words in some village on the other side of the kingdom, perhaps in one of the British isles. Is this a final consummation, or only a way-post of progress in the lightning's mission among men? When the British Post Office has sheaved all the telegraphic lines in the United Kingdom in one bundle in its hands, and threaded every town and village with an electric wire, will that be the end final and complete, or the starting-point for another forward bound? When it has brought all these iron rays into harmonious working at home, will it connect with them the wires that cross the seas and oceans and all the continents they embrace, and then go on from stage to stage until we shall have a UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC PENNY POST?

THE

MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

MORDAUNT *v.* MORDAUNT, COLE, AND JOHNSTONE.

This extraordinary case, which has formed a subject for gossip for several months, came before Lord Penzance and a special jury in the Divorce Court on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and was continued *de dic in diem* until Saturday. The issue to be tried was the sanity or insanity of the respondent, Lady Mordaunt. The suit was instituted by Sir Charles Mordaunt, on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondents, Sir Frederick Johnstone and Viscount Cole. Lady Mordaunt entered no plea, and in consequence of her alleged madness the Judge Ordinary directed a jury to try the special issue—viz., whether she was sane or insane at the time and since the citation on the petition was served upon her. As neither of the co-respondents were involved in this issue, they did not enter an appearance.

The interest taken in the case was fully demonstrated by the numbers of people anxious to gain admission into the court. In anticipation of the expected crowd additional policemen were placed on duty at the various approaches to the court, so as to give access and egress to the counsel, attorneys, witnesses, and others interested in and connected with the case.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Dr. Spinks, Q.C., and Mr. Inderwick, were counsel for the petitioner, Sir Charles Mordaunt; Dr. Deane, Q.C., Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Searle for the respondent, Lady Mordaunt. Mr. Lord held a watching brief for the co-respondent, Viscount Cole, but not for the purpose of taking any part in the case.

Dr. Deane, Q.C., in opening the case on the part of Mr. Robert Moncreiffe, Lady Mordaunt's guardian, said the question to be tried was whether on the 30th of April, 1869, Hannah Sarah Lady Mordaunt was in sound mind and whether she had since been of sound mind. Arguing that Lady Mordaunt was insane, the learned counsel said his theory would be that Lady Mordaunt was in truth and fact suffering from a disease which, whether it had primarily affected her blood, or her brain or nerves through the spinal cord, had gradually proceeded from a given time, was existing from the 30th of April last year, and had, down to Saturday the 12th inst., become worse and worse. After indicating what would be proven by the witnesses whom he should call,

Jane Lang, lady's companion to Lady Mordaunt, was examined, and gave evidence as to her ladyship's condition. According to witness, Lady Mordaunt's memory was almost gone—

> She made efforts to remember, but could not. As to recent events, and those which happened on the same day, she forgot all knowledge of them. In taking her food she very often used her fingers. She would also tear her dress. That happened frequently. I have gone out walking with her. When we were out she was in the habit of picking up dirty articles from the street—mud and such like. She would carry it in her hand, and would not put it down. She had also a total want of modesty. She would go about the house without anything on. She was often dirty in her habits. In the morning we took her up and washed her like a child. Sometimes she would not speak for days. She was also in the habit of wandering about the house at night, and went into the servants' bedrooms. The bedroom doors were locked day and night, and she would call for a hammer to break them open, as she believed Sir Charles Mordaunt was in the room. On one occasion she came down with nothing on but her stockings and an old cloak, and walked about the house. When out in the carriage driving she would try to throw herself out, and I had to watch her. She threw herself about the room, and ate coals and cinders.

Mrs. Carruthers, who had been accustomed to take charge of persons of weak minds, gave evidence of a similar description. "She said she did not like babies, and that she would kill it, and commenced laughing."

Miss Liddell, who had been companion to Lady Mordaunt, said her ladyship would sometimes feed herself with her fingers and sometimes eat ravenously. She could not carry on a conversation:—

> She attempted to sing, but could not. She often wrote, and I have collected some of her writings. These placed in my hand I have taken out of her writing book. Her bodily movements were often unladylike. She would throw herself down on her face on the floor, and sometimes on her back. Sometimes she ate a large quantity of meat, but more frequently sweets, tarts, and such like. I have also seen her eat coals and cinders off the floor.

The witness had destroyed a diary, "because there was an act of indelicacy in it which I did not wish to be seen."

Sarah Barker, lady's maid to Lady Mordaunt, "could get no sense out of her—her memory was so bad." Witness had seen her in the butler's bedroom in her night-dress before he went to bed.

Dr. Priestly, a medical attendant of the Moncreiffe family, and who had seen Lady Mordaunt at Walton Hall, came to the conclusion (with Sir James Alderson) that she was insane. He had no doubt that she was suffering from a species of insanity and catalepsy.

Dr. Wood gave similar evidence. He did not know that women suffering from this peculiar insanity accused themselves.

Sir James Simpson, who saw Lady Mordaunt on the previous Saturday, said she was perfectly insane. His opinion was that she was utterly insane; but whether incurable or not he could not tell. He regarded her statements with reference to her conduct with men as delusions. "I went with Dr. Tristram, a friend of mine, to see a patient once suffering from a similar malady, and immediately he went into the house she said, 'There's the father of my child.'"

Dr. Gull, who had seen her several times, thought she was "now incapable of mind." The greatest proof that she was not shamming was the remarkable uniformity of her mind:—

> I felt her pulse most accurately, and then put the most searching questions, which I ought not, perhaps, to have put, but there was not the slightest nervous action. I spoke of her child, of her husband, and of her position before the world, but I might as well have spoken to a piece of wood, for it had no effect upon her whatever.

Dr. Burrows had an opinion that she was insane, "and that opinion has been strongly confirmed by what I have heard."

Dr. Reynolds said the case resolved itself into one of extreme disease, and not shamming.

THURSDAY.

The proceedings began with medical evidence as to Lady Mordaunt's state. Mr. W. Harris, surgeon, agreed with the evidence given on Wednesday. He had "no doubt she is suffering from puerperal mania." He would attach little importance to statements made in such a condition. Another surgeon, Mr. Hughes, gave similar evidence; and Dr. Wood, who, with Drs. Gull and Reynolds, had been named referee by the Court, gave evidence as to Lady Mordaunt bursting into tears when singing "Strangers yet." "She obeyed unhesitatingly anything I told her to do, however unmeaning;" and "she showed no irritation or impatience at being made such a fool of:"—

> The witness said he thought Lady Mordaunt could not have spontaneously drawn checks correctly. He should think it improbable for her to draw checks without being roused, but if she had done so that would not shake his opinion. She "revoked" at whist in a way no sane person would have done. He had himself sometimes revoked. (Mr. Serjeant Ballantine remarked, amid laughter, that he hoped this was not an indication of insanity.) I did not take any single circumstance as proof of insanity. Her bursting into tears at the song was, as far as it went, an indication of sanity, and therefore inconsistent with the theory of shamming. It was her docility in the matter which was most remarkable.

He had seen repeated instances of puerperal insanity very similar to Lady Mordaunt's, though such a state is not of common occurrence:—

> Simulation would have been betrayed by inconsistencies. I am disposed to agree with Mr. Hughes, that her having gained flesh is evidence of a tranquil state of mind, and is incompatible with consciousness of her position or with efforts to deceive. Puerperal insanity may occur during pregnancy, at confinement, or during lactation. It is possible that Lady Mordaunt, though suffering from it now, was sane at the time of and after her confinement. In the majority of cases puerperal insanity is more or less progressive.

Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, father of Lady Mordaunt, said she often seemed indifferent to his visits and indifferent about her mother and sisters. "At times she showed gleams of understanding, but usually appeared imbecile." In cross-examination Sir Thomas said:—

> Lady Louisa Moncreiffe went to Walton the second day after her daughter's confinement, and after leaving went again. I heard from Lady Louisa and Mrs. Forbes of statements made by Lady Mordaunt; also, partially from Sir Charles I heard that Lady Mordaunt had told her mother that the child was not Sir Charles's. She also said it was not hers; indeed, she made all kinds of statements. I think she told me Lady Mordaunt had told her the child was not her husband's, and that she had mentioned a gentleman as the father. The witness was here questioned respecting a letter written by Lady Mordaunt on the 9th of October, 1869, to her mother, and the production of which had been called for by the other side. It was accordingly produced and read, being as follows:—
>
> "October 8.
>
> "My dear Mother,—I am at last able to write a line to tell you that I am at liberty to write to you, and say I am quite well. Bird has taken a journey home today; has become very cockey of late. I hope Bunchey was not any the worse for her visit. She seemed in good spirits, but did not divulge much home news. I should be much surprised at a frost if it came. Good bye.
>
> "Yours affectionately,
> "H. MORDAUNT."
>
> "Bunchey" (said Sir Thomas) means my daughter Blanche, and Bird is Sir C. Mordaunt's butler. Blanche had been on a visit to her sister for a month. Lady Louisa is in town. Mrs. Forbes was confined about three weeks ago, and cannot yet leave the house.

This closed the case on the part of Lady Mordaunt's guardians.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, in opening the case on the other side, contended that the evidence given by the attendants was extremely suspicious. He foreshadowed the evidence which would be given, and said—

> His case was that, overcome by remorse, and repenting of her sin, she had told the truth to her husband. In conclusion the learned serjeant said that if Sir Charles could feel convinced that his wife was pure, virtuous, and innocent he would hold out his arms to receive her, but feeling convinced that she had dishonoured him he was bound to take these proceedings.

Elizabeth Hancox, who attended Lady Mordaunt as nurse, said:

> The child was very small, and weighed scarcely 3½lb. I should say it was nearer an eight than a seven months' child. I sat up with her. Before she went to sleep she said, "I want to ask one queston, Is the child diseased?" I said, "My lady, you must mean deformed." She said, "No, you know what I mean. Is it born with the complaint?" I said "No, I don't see anything the matter with it, except that it is very tiny." She went to sleep. There was no excitement about her. She was very comfortable during the day. At night she spoke again to me. She said, "Now, are you sure there is no disease? Did Mrs. Cadogan or Mrs. Caborn see anything of it?" I said there was nothing more to see than in a common birth.

Subsequently Lady Mordaunt said—

> "This child is not Sir Charles's at all, but Lord Cole's." I said, "For goodness' sake be quiet, and say no more." She said, "It took place the last week in June. When Sir Charles was in Norway Lord Cole visited me, in the very last week in June." I said, "It is almost an impossibility for you to say it was the last week in June." She said, "I do know it is Lord Cole's."

She said she had tried to tell Sir Charles, but the words seemed as though they would choke her; and that she was sorry she had brought "such a poor, miserable, little, horrid thing into the house." One Tuesday evening (said the witness), I was in the room with her and Sir Charles. She took hold of my hand and said, "Charlie, this child is not yours at all. I have been very wicked and done very wrong with more than one person." I slipped my hand out of hers and left the room. She told him in my presence that it was Lord Cole's child. He said, "Nonsense, nonsense." After Sir Charles left she told me what she had told Sir Charles. On the morning of Saturday, the 13th, Sir Charles was with her. They were together some time. On leaving the room Sir Charles said to me, "Why, nurse, her ladyship tells me just the same as before. What am I to believe?" When I went into her room she said, "I made him understand at last." I said, "Suppose he makes inquiries?" She said, "Why, there will be an awful row." I said, "Whatever you do speak to him again; don't let him go further if you can stop him." She said, "I shall humble myself to no man." On the Friday evening I suggested to her that I should ask Lady Louisa to stay a few days longer if she was going to be ill. I said, "May I give her a hint to stay a few days longer?" She said, "No, let her go by all means; I am better without her." I said, "What do you intend to do?" She said, "I have not made up my mind just yet." At two o'clock in the morning she awoke, and she said, "I can see it all quite plain, now; I have quite made up my mind as to what I shall do. I am going to be poorly, or something else. Sir Charles and my father will make it all right, and I shall go abroad as soon as I can get away." She cried sometimes when she looked at the baby's eyes. On the 17th Lady Louisa came and Mrs. Forbes on the 18th. They conversed in Lady Mordaunt's presence. Lady Mordaunt agreed that I should take the child and bring it up as my own under Lady Louisa. I was to have so much a year. I was to teach it to work for its living, and when it was old enough it was to be told that it was an "unfortunate." No one was present but Lady Mordaunt, Lady Louisa, and myself. Sir Thomas Moncreiffe did not come until the 20th. After he left, Lady Louisa and Lady Mordaunt said the agreement about the child would not be carried out, and Sir Charles Mordaunt would be compelled to support it. Lady Louisa remained there till Wednesday, the 24th. Lady Mordaunt wrote out one or two copies of the agreement. On one occasion she asked me if I could see her way clear through this affair, and how she ought to get out of it. I said, "You will not get out of it; there will be a divorce, and you will no longer be Lady Mordaunt." On the 26th I went out with her for a drive. She was very cheerful and comfortable. She was perfectly sensible, I left on the 27th of March. I had not observed the least appearance of insanity. She put on an irritated, hysterical manner before Sir Charles each time he came into the room.

The witness.—I understood her to mean that by being hysterical, and pretending to be ill, Sir Charles's heart might be softened towards her. I thought she did not intend to make him disbelieve her statements, but to induce him to take a lenient view of her offence.

FRIDAY.

Mrs. Alice Cadogan, wife of the incumbent of Walton, was the first witness examined on behalf of the petitioner. When she went to see Lady Mordaunt after her confinement, her ladyship wished the Sacrament to be administered. She said she was sure to die. She said the baby was a stupid little thing, and she would "confess all to Charlie; he's so good." She was perfectly sensible. On another day she told witness—

> She had had such an odd dream, on which the nurse told her I knew all. She coloured much, and said, "It's only what everybody does. I only did it two or three times in London. I shall soon make it straight with Charlie." I had heard what statement she had made. I said, "Don't be too sure." She was quite sensible, and seemed annoyed at the nurse's remark.

When witness asked her why she did not write and tell Sir Charles she was sorry, Lady Mordaunt said, "I am not sorry." Witness saw no appearance of insanity.

The Rev. Edward Cadogan "offered to be of any comfort to her, and to read prayers, to which she assented, and I did so. Her mind was not affected. She said, 'Charlie will not be able to prove the nonsense I said, and if I could see him I should soon set the matter right.' I had understood she proposed to be churched, and therefore strongly advised her not to do so under the painful circumstances of her case, as if she persevered I must consult the Bishop. She changed the conversation abrubtly, and proposed a walk in the garden, but I left. On the 30th of April I received a letter from Mrs. Forbes, and consequently went to see her the next day. In consequence of my conversation with Mrs. Forbes, I saw Lady Mordaunt the next day, and referred to the baby being publicly received in church. She said she should like it. I asked if she had obtained sponsors, and she named Mrs. Forbes and Lord Dudley. She asked whether Mrs. Cadogan would be the second godmother, but I gave no definite reply. She was perfectly sensible."

The Dowager Lady Mordaunt, mother to Sir C. Mordaunt, said Lady Mordaunt had showed no signs of insanity.

Sir Charles Mordaunt—I am the petitioner and husband of Lady Mordaunt. I had known her a considerable time before the marriage, which was celebrated on the 6th of December, 1866, at Perth, with the consent of both families. I made a liberal settlement on her. I had previously gone eight times to Norway for fishing, as Lady Mordaunt knew. I believed my happiness to be perfect up to the very hour when it was ruined. I never denied her anything in reason, and consulted her wishes in every way, especially as to the visits of friends and relations. I had heard her speak of Captain Farquhar, Lord Cole, and Sir F. Johnstone as friends of her own and of her family. I received them after marriage into my own circle. I had a slight acquaintance with Lord Cole and Sir F. Johnstone. Sir. F. Johnstone, at the suggestion of Lady Mordaunt, was invited to Walton. I was also aware that the Prince of Wales had an acquaintance with my wife. I had spoken to his Royal Highness, but was never intimate with him. I was aware that he was on visiting terms with her family. He never came to my house at my invitation. I warned my wife against continuing the acquaintance with his Royal Highness for reasons which governed my own mind. I told her I had heard in various quarters certain circumstances connected with the Prince's character which caused me to make that remark. I did not enter into particulars. At that time I had seen the Prince once at my house. I was M.P. for South Warwickshire for nine years and until the last dissolution, in 1868. I was not aware till after my wife's confinement that the Prince had been a constant visitor at my house, nor that any correspondence existed between them. When witness wished to accompany Lady Mordaunt to London in 1867, she said she was going shopping, and he would rather be in her way than otherwise. He did not know she met Captain Farquhar in London. She seemed indisposed to accompany witness to Norway in June, 1868, and he went alone, staying a month. On his return he lived with her as usual. Sir F. Johnstone went to Walton in November for Warwick races. She wished her confinement to be in London. When the child was born, the petitioner sent a notice of the birth to the papers, adding, at her express wish, "prematurely" to the announcement. The third day after her confinement she said to witness, "Charlie, I have deceived you; you are not the father of that child;" subsequently she said, "Lord Cole is the father of it." She then burst into tears, and said, "Charlie, I have been very wicked. I have done very wrong with Lord Cole, Sir F. Johnstone, the Prince of Wales, and others, often, and in open day." Sir Charles had—

Found bills of the Alexandra and Palace Hotels, also a number of letters from the Prince of Wales, with some flowers and verses in an envelope. They were all together in a locked desk in the sitting room. I had obtained the key through the lady's maid. The Prince's letters were in one envelope with what may be termed a valentine, nothing else being in it. There was also a handkerchief of the Prince's loose in the desk. (The handkerchief was produced.) The letters produced are the same. (The witness identified the letters, but they were not read.) After finding these articles I had no communication with my wife. After her recovery from her confinement, and while she was in her dressing-room (about the 16th), I said that, as many friends had come to our house at various times, suspicions might rest on some of those who had behaved well, and I wished to clear them from any stain of dishonour. I then mentioned various names, and she emphatically cleared them all except two. A name of a near relation was mentioned, and she declined to answer one way or the other as to him. I subsequently found a letter from that gentleman. She wanted me to come to her as usual, but I had no further intercourse with her. At the time of these confessions she was perfectly in her right senses.

After stating that he had bought a pair of ponies belonging to the Prince of Wales from the Prince's coachman which Lady Mordaunt used to drive, Sir Charles admitted several letters chiefly relating to his wife's health after her confinement.

Lord Penzance.—It has been intimated to me that his Royal Highness has received a subpœna to attend as a witness on behalf of Sir Charles Mordaunt, and he has signified his entire willingness to attend and be examined. I think right, Serjeant Ballantine, that you should enable me to consult his Royal Highness's convenience, by letting him know when his attendance is likely to be required.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—I am extremely surprised that such an intimation has been conveyed to your Lordship, because, at my express desire, a *subpœna duces tecum* was served upon his Royal Highness's solicitor with the understanding that it should be taken as served upon his Royal Highness, so that his Royal Highness need not be troubled to attend personally. It was necessary to serve a *subpœna duces tecum* in order to obviate a formal difficulty which might arise as to the proof of documents, but he has not been subpœnaed to my knowledge, or by my desire.

Lord Penzance.—Then I was wrong in supposing that he had been subpœnaed to give evidence on behalf of the petitioner?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Certainly, my Lord.

SATURDAY.

On this the fourth day of the hearing, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he was satisfied he could produce no evidence sufficient to rebut the testimony given by Sir James Simpson, Dr. Gull, and others, on the subject of Lady Mordaunt's present state of health. Without limiting himself to any particular day, he proposed to ask the opinion of the jury as to whether she was not in a sound state of mind on the 30th of April, when the citation was served upon her, and for some time afterwards down to the end of May.

Sir C. Mordaunt was recalled, and, in reply to questions, said,—I mentioned the name of Captain Farquhar, among others, to my wife in relation to the question whether or not there was any guilt between them. She gave no answer, even when I repeated the question, but appeared so conscience-stricken that I drew my own conclusion. She mentioned in her first admission only the names of the Prince of Wales, Lord Cole, and Sir F. Johnstone.

Jessie Clarke, who had been lady's maid to Lady Mordaunt until she left Walton, deposed to some suspicious conduct on the part of Lady Mordaunt and Captain Farquhar at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate. Captain Farquhar came into Lady Mordaunt's bed-room one evening when she was not there. Witness found a letter signed "yours, Arthur," under a pincushion. In the seasons of 1867 and 1868, when Sir Charles usually went to the House of Commons, the Prince of Wales called two or three times in 1867 at that time of the day, and in 1868 more frequently. In 1868 he usually came about four in the afternoon, and stayed from one to one and a half or two hours. Her ladyship was always at home and saw him. No one was in the drawing room at the time. The Prince did not come in his private carriage. I do not remember that Sir Charles was ever at home when the Prince called in 1868. The Prince came about once a week. In March, 1868, I attended Lady Mordaunt while on a visit to Lady Kinnoul in Belgrave-square, Sir Charles being then at Walton. The Prince came there one Sunday, for I met him leaving as I was coming in. Lady Mordaunt showed me a letter from the Prince before she was married, and I have delivered letters to her in the same handwriting; six or seven, perhaps, in 1868. I also received two or three letters from her addressed to the Prince, which I gave to the footman (Johnson) to post. Lord Cole used to call twice or thrice a week. Once Lord Cole accompanied Lady Mordaunt alone in a first-class carriage from Paddington to Reading.

The deposition of Mr. Haynes, Sir Charles Mordaunt's country solicitor, who had been examined before a commission in consequence of his illness, was then read. He proved the service of the citation and copy of the petition on Lady Mordaunt, on the 30th of April, and said that he explained them to her, and she seemed to understand them. In cross-examination, he said that when he entered the room he was struck by her pitiable appearance, and that he put the papers in her lap, and she opened her thumb and finger to receive them, but did not attempt to read them, and that she continued in the same position while he remained in the room. While he was speaking to her Mrs. Forbes came into the room, and Lady Mordaunt looked at her sister and smiled, but said nothing. Lord Dudley afterwards came into the room, and he repeated to his lordship the object of his visit, and then retired. He never saw Lady Mordaunt before this interview.

Henry Bird, who has been butler to Sir Charles for nearly twenty years, had noticed in Scotland that Captain Farquhar and Lady Mordaunt were very often together. The note (referred to by Clarke) from Captain Farquhar was dated from the Tower, and said:—

"Darling, I got home here tired and weary as you may suppose. I have read the *Morning Post*, and have seen that they have inserted my name as Farmer. If they had inserted it Farquhar, Sir Charles would have been suspicious."

He once found them together in the billiard room at Walton. They seemed startled:

In 1867 and 1868 the Prince of Wales called at Sir Charles's London house—in 1868 about once a week, but one week twice. He came about 4 p.m., and stayed from one to two hours. I received him. Sir Charles was then at the House of Commons, or out pigeon-shooting. Lady Mordaunt gave me directions that when the Prince called no one else was to be admitted. After Sir Charles left for Norway the Prince took luncheon there once, with a sister of Lady Mordaunt's and a gentleman. The last two went away together, but the Prince remained about twenty minutes alone with Lady Mordaunt. Lord Cole visited the house two or three times a week—more frequently when Sir Charles was out and after he had left for Norway. Sir Charles was seldom at home in the afternoon. Lord Cole and two others dined with Lady Mordaunt after Sir Charles's departure. The two others left about eleven, but Lord Cole stayed in the drawing-room till about a quarter to one.

One night she went into witness's bed-room, and the next day said it was mistake.

F. W. Johnson, formerly footman to Sir Charles, deposed to taking letters for the Prince of Wales to post and by hand to Marlborough House.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine here said that the notice to the Prince of Wales's solicitor to produce letters expressly stated that his Royal Highness's attendance was not required, and that the solicitor had written to say that he had no letters. He would not therefore go through the form of calling for them.

Sage Ann Caborn, housekeeper at Walton Hall, had no reason to think Lady Mordaunt's mind was affected. Now, however, she thought she was of a weakened mind. She had been failing for the last three months.

Mr. James V. Solomon.—I am an oculist practising in Birmingham, and have been connected with the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital for more than twenty years. I was called in to see Lady Mordaunt's child on the Saturday after she was confined. It was suffering from purulent ophthalmia. I saw it once about a month afterwards, and it was then well. There are no appearances which would enable an oculist to judge whether an infant was suffering from ophthalmia caused by leucorrhœa or by a specific disorder. The latter is more obstinate and more destructive to the tissues of the eye than the former.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S EVIDENCE.

Amongst the witnesses examined to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Murray. The latter, who gave her evidence with emotion, said Lady Mordaunt told her that she did not love her husband before her marriage, but that she did love him now.

Considerable excitement was manifested when the Prince of Wales entered the Court. After being cautioned by Lord Penzance that no witness was bound to answer any questions tending to show that he or she had been guilty of adultery,

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was examined by Dr. Deane, in the almost breathless silence of a crowded Court, as follows:—

Dr. Deane: I think that your Royal Highness has been acquainted for some years with the Moncrieffe family?

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: Yes.

Dr. Deane: Were you acquainted with Lady Mordaunt before her marriage?

The Prince of Wales: I was.

Dr. Deane: On Lady Mordaunt's marriage did you write to her and make her some wedding present?

The Prince of Wales: I did.

Dr. Deane: Previous to Lady Mordaunt's marriage has she visited at Marlborough House while your Royal Highness and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales were there?

The Prince of Wales: She has.

Dr. Deane: Has she gone to the Theatre with your Royal Highness and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales?

The Prince of Wales: She has.

Dr. Deane: We are told that Lady Mordaunt was married at the end of the year 1866. In the year 1867 did you see much of her?

The Prince of Wales: I did.

Dr. Deane: And in the year 1869?

The Prince of Wales: I did also.

Dr. Deane: Were you acquainted with Sir Charles Mordaunt?

The Prince of Wales: I was.

Dr. Deane: Have you frequently met with Sir Charles Mordaunt?

The Prince of Wales: I have.

Dr. Deane: And with Lady Mordaunt?

The Prince of Wales: With Lady Mordaunt.

Dr. Deane: Your Royal Highness knows a place called Hurlingham?

The Prince of Wales: I do.

Dr. Deane: Has your Royal Highness been in the habit of meeting Sir Charles Mordaunt there?

The Prince of Wales: I have.

Dr. Deane: On one occasion, I think in June, 1868, was there a pigeon-shooting match there?

The Prince of Wales: There was.

Dr. Deane: Between the counties of Warwick and Norfolk?

The Prince of Wales: Yes.

Dr. Deane: And your Royal Highness and Sir Charles Mordaunt were the captains for the respective counties?

The Prince of Wales: Yes.

Dr. Deane: Did Lady Mordaunt score for you on that occasion?

The Prince of Wales: Lady Mordaunt scored for both sides.

Dr. Deane: And in the course of that shooting match did you speak to Lady Mordaunt at the time while Sir Charles Mordaunt was standing by?

The Prince of Wales: Yes.

Dr. Deane: It has come out in the course of this case that your Royal Highness uses hansom cabs occasionally. I do not know whether that is so. (A laugh.)

The Prince of Wales: It is so,

Dr. Deane: I will ask you but one more question. Has there ever been any improper familiarity or any act of criminality between your Royal Highness and Lady Mordaunt?

The Prince of Wales: There has not. (Applause.)

Serjeant Ballantine: I have not any question to ask your Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales then retired amidst loud applause, which there was no attempt to suppress.

Sir Frederick Johnstone was examined, and received the same caution as the Prince of Wales. Sir Frederick denied that he had been suffering as alleged, or that there had ever been any improper familiarity or criminality between him and Lady Mordaunt.

With reference to the premature publication of the Prince of Wales's letters, the Judge-Ordinary said it was a most improper proceeding.

The Prince of Wales's letters to Lady Mordaunt were then read as follows:—

"Sandringham, King's Lynn, January 13, 1867.

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—I am quite shocked never to have answered your kind letter, written some time ago, and for the very pretty muffetées, which are very useful this cold weather. I had no idea where you had been staying since your marriage, but Francis Knollys told me that you were in Warwickshire. I suppose you will be in London for the opening of Parliament, when I hope I may perhaps have the pleasure of seeing you, and of making the acquaintance of Sir Charles. I was in London for only two nights, and returned here on Saturday; the rails were so slippery that we thought we should never arrive here. There has been a heavy fall of snow here, and we are able to use our sledges, which is capital fun.

"Believe me, yours ever sincerely,
"ALBERT EDWARD."

"Marlborough House, May 7, 1867.

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—Many thanks for your letter, and I am very sorry that I should have given you so much trouble looking for the ladies' *umbrella* for me at Paris. I am very glad to hear that you enjoyed your stay there. I shall be going there on Friday next; and as the Princess is so much better, shall hope to remain a week there. If there is any commission I can do for you there it will give me the greatest pleasure to carry it out. I regret very much not to have been able to call upon you since your return, but hope to do so when I come back from Paris, and have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of your husband.

"Believe me, yours very sincerely,
"ALBERT EDWARD."

"Marlborough House, October 13.

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—Many thanks for your kind letter, which I received just before we left Dunrobin, and I have been so busy here that I have been unable to answer it before. I am glad to hear that you are flourishing at Walton, and hope your husband has had good sport with the partridges. We had a charming stay at Dunrobin, from the 19th of September to the 7th of this month. Our party consisted of the Sandwiches, Grosvenors (only for a few days), Summers, Bakers, F. Marshall, Alrud, Ronald Gower, Sir H. Pilly Oliver (who did not look so bad in a kilt as you heard), Lascelles, Falkiner, and Sam Buckley, who looked first-rate in his kilt. I was also three or four days in the Reay Forest, with the Grosvenors. I shot four stags. My total was twenty-one. P. John thanks you very much for your photo, and I received two very good ones, accompanied by a charming epistle from your sister. We are all delighted with Hamilton's marriage, and I think you are rather hard on the young lady, as, although not exactly pretty, she is very nice-looking, has charming manners, and is very popular with everyone. From his letters he seems very much in love (a rare occurrence now-a-days). I will see what I can do in getting a presentation for the son of Mrs. Bradshaw for the Royal Asylum of London, St. Ann's Society. Frances will tell you result. London is very empty, but I have plenty to do, so time does not go slowly, and I go down shooting to Windsor and Richmond occasionally. On the 26th, I shall shoot with General Hall, at Newmarket, the following week at Knowsley, and then at Windsor and Sandringham before we go abroad. This will probably be on the 18th or 19th of next month. You told me when I last saw you that you were probably going to Paris in November, but I suppose you have given it up. I saw in the papers that you were in London on Saturday. I wish you had let me know, as I would have made a point of calling. There are some good plays going on, and we are going the round of them. My brother is here, but at the end of the month he starts for Plymouth, on his long cruise of nearly two years. Now, I shall say good-bye, and hoping that probably we may have a chance of seeing you before we leave,

"I remain, yours most sincerely,
"ALBERT EDWARD."

White's, November 1st.

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—Many thanks for your letter, which I received this morning. I cannot tell you at this moment the exact height of the ponies in question, but I think they are just under 14 hands; but as soon as I know for certain, I shall not fail to let you know. I would only be too happy if they will suit you, and have the pleasure of seeing them in your hands. It is quite an age since I have seen or heard anything of you; but I trust you had a pleasant trip abroad, and I suppose you have been in Scotland since. Lord Derby has kindly asked me to shoot with him at Buckenham, on the 9th of next month, and I hope I may perhaps have the pleasure of seeing you there.

"Believe me, yours ever sincerely,
"ALBERT EDWARD."

"Sandringham, King's Lynn, Nov. 16.

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—I must apologise for not having answered your last kind letter, but accept my best thanks for it now. Since the 10th I have been here, at Sir William Knollys' house, as I am building a totally new one. I am here *en garçon*, and we have had very good shooting. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Suffield, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord de Grey, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Chaplin. General Hall, Captain (Sam) Buckley, Major Grey, and myself, compose the party; and the great Francis arrived on Saturday, but he is by no means a distinguished shot. Sir Frederick Johnstone tells me that he is going to stay with you, to-morrow, for the Warwick races, so he can give you the best accounts of us. This afternoon, after shooting, I return to London; and to-morrow night the Princess, our three eldest children, and myself start for Paris, where we shall remain a week, and then go straight to Copenhagen, where we spend Christmas; and the beginning of January we start on a longer trip.

"We shall go to Venice, and then by sea to Alexandria, and up the Nile as far as we can go, and later to Constantinople, Athens, and home by Italy; and I don't expect we shall be back before April. I fear, therefore, I shall not see you for a long time, but trust to find you perhaps in London on our return. If you should have time, it will be very kind to write to me sometimes. Letters to Marlborough House, to be forwarded, will always reach me. I hope you will remain strong and well, and wishing you a very pleasant winter,

"I remain, yours most sincerely,
"ALBERT EDWARD."

"Sandringham, King's Lynn, Nov. 30.

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—I was very glad to hear from Colonel Kingscote the other day that you have bought my two ponies. I also trust that they will suit you, and that you may drive them for many a year. I have never driven them myself, so I don't know whether they are easy to drive or not. I hope you have had some hunting, although the ground is so hard that in some parts of the country it is quite stopped. We had our first shooting party this week, and got 809 head one day, and 29 woodcocks. Next week the great Oliver is coming. He and Blandford had thought of going to Algiers, but they have now given it up, and I don't know to what foreign clime they are going to betake themselves. I saw Lady Dudley at Onwallis, and I thought her looking very well. I'm sorry to hear that you won't be at Buckenham when I go there, as it is such an age since I have seen you. If there is anything else (besides horses) that I can do for you, please let me know; and

"I remain, yours ever sincerely,
"ALBERT EDWARD."

"Sandringham, King's Lynn, December 5th.

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—Many thanks for your letter which I received this evening, and I am very glad to hear that you like the ponies, but I hope they will be well driven before you attempt to drive them, as I know they are fresh. They belonged originally to the Princess Mary, who drove them for some years, and when she married, not wanting them just then, I bought them from her. I am not surprised that you have had no hunting lately, as the frost has made the ground as hard as iron. We hope, however, to be able to hunt to-morrow, as a thaw has set in. We killed over a thousand head on Tuesday, and killed forty woodcocks to-day. Lover has been in good force, and as bumptious as ever. Blandford is also here, so you can imagine what a row goes on. On Monday next I go to Buckenham, and I am indeed very sorry that we shall not meet there. I am very sorry to hear that you have been seedy, but hope that you are now all right again.

"Ever yours very sincerely,
"ALBERT EDWARD."

"Monday.

My dear Lady Mordaunt,—I am sure you will be glad to hear that the Princess was safely delivered of a little girl this morning, and that both are doing very well. I hope you will come to the Oswald and St. James's Hall this week. There would, I am sure, be no harm of your remaining till Saturday in town. I shall like to see you again.

"Ever yours, most sincerely,
"ALBERT EDWARD."

"Thursday.

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—I am so sorry to find by the letter that I received from you this morning that you are unwell, and that I shall not be able to pay you a visit to-day, to which I had been looking forward with so much pleasure. To-morrow and Saturday I shall be hunting in Nottinghamshire; but, if you are still in town, may I come to see you about five on Sunday afternoon? and, hoping you will soon be yourself again,

"Believe me,
"Yours ever sincerely,
"ALBERT EDWARD."

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—I cannot tell you how distressed I am to hear from your letter that you have got the measles, and that I shall in consequence not have the pleasure of seeing you. I have had the measles myself, a long time ago, and I know what a tiresome complaint it is. I trust you will take great care of yourself, and have a good doctor with you. Above all, I should not read at all, as it is very bad for the eyes; and I suppose you will be forced to lay up for a time. The weather is very favourable for your illness, and wishing you a very speedy recovery,

"Believe me, yours most sincerely,
"ALBERT EDWARD."

"Sunday.

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—Many thanks for your kind letter. I am so glad to hear that you have made so good a recovery, and to be able soon to go to Hastings, which is sure to do you a great deal of good. I hope that, perhaps, on your return to London, I may have the pleasure of seeing you.

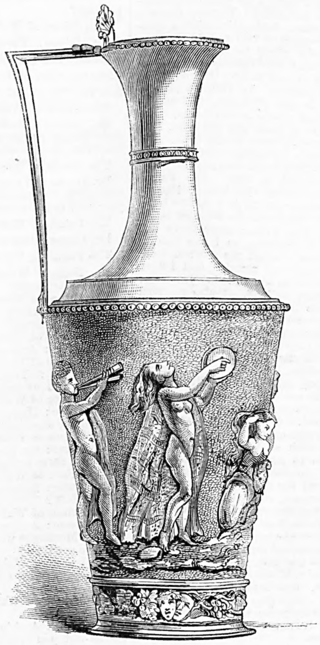
"Believe me, yours, very sincerely,
"ALBERT EDWARD."

The Court then adjourned until Thursday.

Our illustrations on page 429 include portraits of Lord Penzance and two of the learned counsel (Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Dr. Deane, Q.C.) who appear in the case. In a future Number we shall give other illustrations, including a view of Walton Hall, Warwickshire, the seat of Sir Charles Mordaunt.

SPECIMEN OF BIRMINGHAM METAL WORK.

We give an Engraving of a beautiful specimen of metal work, the production of Messrs. Grinsill and Bourne, of Ludgate Hill, Birmingham, who have recently added the manufacture of fine art goods to their other trade of electro-depositors of gold, silver, &c. The object we here represent is a claret jug, of Grecian shape, in oxidised silver and parcel gilding. The outline is very beautiful. The figures in alto-relief round the body of the jug represent the triumphal procession of Ariadne. It will be remembered that Ariadne was deserted by Theseus at Naxos, where she was found by Bacchus, returning from his triumph in India, and who, being captivated by her beauty, married her. At her death he gave her a place among the gods. The marriage of Ariadne to Bacchus has always been a favourite subject with artists, and certainly no more fitting one could possibly be found to embellish a claret jug. The one we here engrave is exceedingly chaste and ornamental in appearance, but it is also intended for wear and use, the chief object of the producers being to combine art, beauty, and utility. We sincerely congratulate Messrs. Grinsill and Bourne upon both the design and execution of the article before us; and at some future time we hope again to bring their productions before our readers.



CLARET-JUG MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. GRINSILL & BOURNE, BIRMINGHAM.

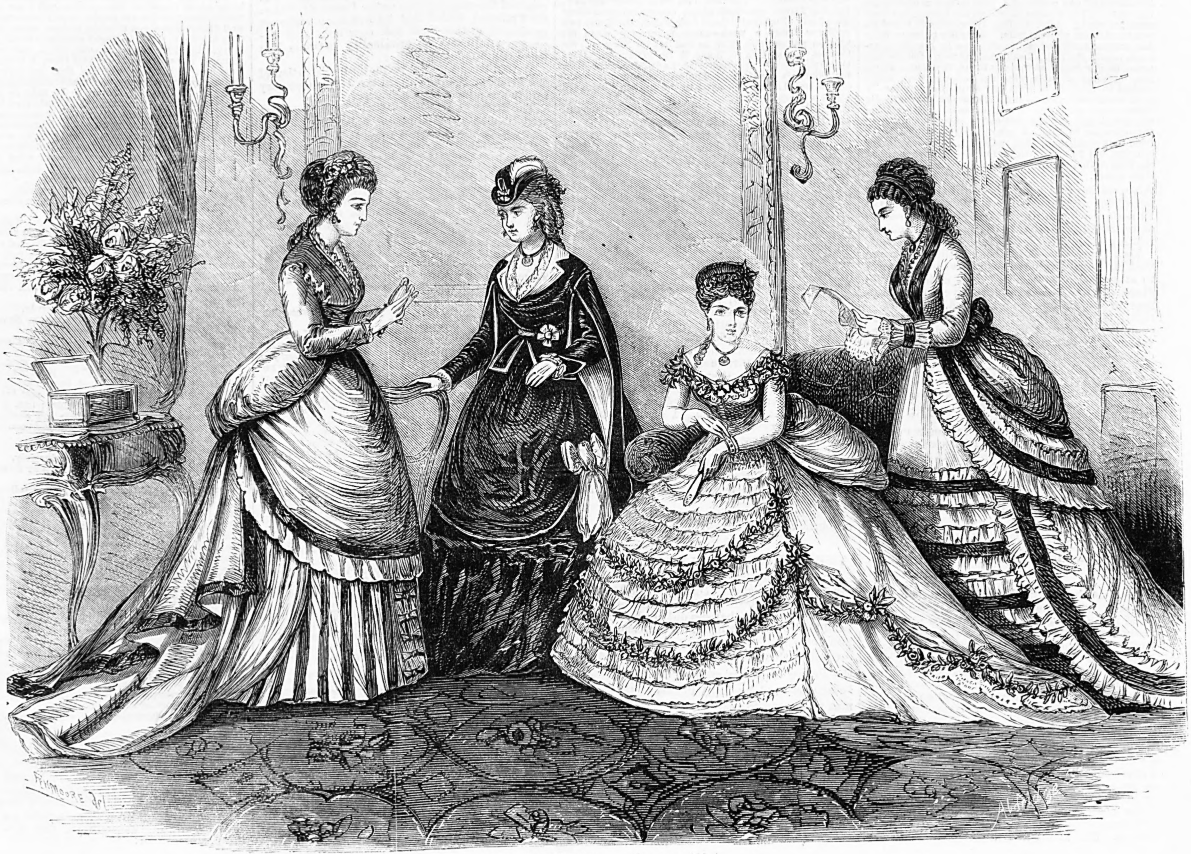
THE PORTER'S DOG.

At Godalming Station, Surrey, on the London and South-Western Railway, there is a dog of the terrier breed, possessed of the following peculiarities. On the departure of the up trains, "Ben"—that being the name in which he rejoices—utters two or three quick barks at the engine-driver, and starts off at a brisk run up the platform, scales an embankment, and makes for a bridge against the signal-box, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile from the station. Ben always arrives at the bridge first, taking his stand there, and barking until the train has passed. From thence he retraces his steps, but at a much more dignified pace. He is strongly attached to an old driver who occasionally drives on this line. The attachment dates from a day long forgotten by most men, but which will never be effaced from Ben's memory. A huge piece of very fat mutton, brought from London specially, and presented to Ben by the kind driver, formed a bond of friendship 'twixt dog and man. Now and then an engine starts with the blow-pipes open, emitting immense quantities of steam. Ben regards this proceeding as an unwarrantable liberty, and testifies his displeasure by running on one side of the engine, and barking furiously at the steam cocks. He is a model of punctuality. For eight or nine years he has piloted the trains in this manner. At the sound of the "five minutes' bell" he stealthily emerges from the office or other room where he has been reposing before a cheerful fire, and promenades the platform, looking rather anxious and bored at having to wait for it. Directly, however, the train starts, Ben commences a series of gambols, and performs his self-imposed duties as pilot as far as the bridge. Some three years ago, a driver thoughtlessly threw a piece of coal at the faithful animal, and hurt his leg. One day a porter was surprised to see Ben returning down the line before the usual time; he hadn't been to the bridge. This unusual occurrence brought about a consultation of the whole of the porters as to the reason of Ben's departure from his ordinary routine. One porter opined that it was "a artful dodge"—in fact, laziness. Another remarked, "Perhaps it's the snow that he don't care for." Several other attempts to elucidate the mystery were ineffectually made, when an old porter asked, "Who was driving the 11.40 up this morning?" "Jimmy Hayter," was the reply. "Oh, Jim Hayter, were it? Well, 'twere Jim Hayter as throwed a nob of coal at Ben, and 'it 'im on the 'ip bone!" "My dear heart," said one and all; "he knowed him agen, Ben did!" If you enquire of the porter what induces Ben to act as he does, he replies, with a good-humoured smile, "It's 'is 'obby, sir."

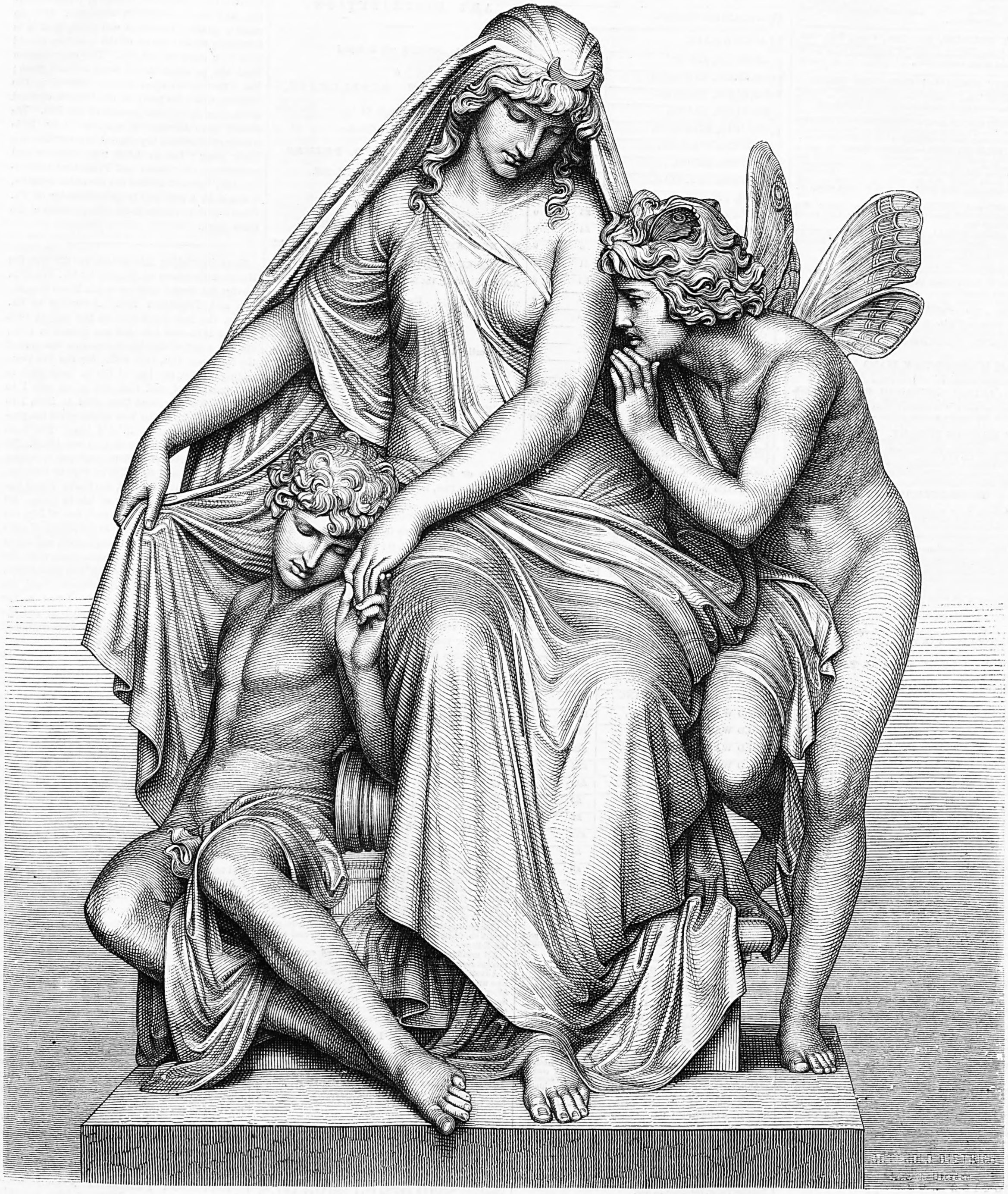
G. W. L.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

At their last annual meeting, the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce complained of the high railway tariff from South Staffordshire as compared with the freightage from other towns. The rates upon the Birmingham Canal, which is virtually in the hands of the London and North-Western Railway, were shown to be 1½d. per ton per mile upon pig-iron. Upon a ton of iron to London from Wolverhampton on either the London and North-Western or the Great Western lines would be 15s., and upon a ton of nails 25s. Complaints made to the company resulted in explanations to the effect that the terminal charges in the case of the first rate were 9s. 6d., and in respect of the other 12s. 6d. It was shown that upon certain hardwares sent from Wolverhampton to Fleetwood the charge was 15s. 10d., but to London, which was only nine miles further, the charge was 30s. The article referred to was one of the ordinary products of the district. For only 5s. more than to London, which is 124 miles from Wolverhampton, the same goods were taken to Glasgow, which was distant 290 miles; and for 15s. more than to London again the same wares would be delivered in Aberdeen, which was 427 miles away. It was not asked that there should be a lower rate to Aberdeen, but that the charge from Wolverhampton to London should be in the same proportion. This upon the same class of wares would make the charge 12s. instead of 30s. The case of the railway companies was, as far as possible, defended by the Mayor of Wolverhampton, who, among other callings, is a cartage contractor under the Great Western. He asserted that it was chiefly because of the water competition that the rates in certain of the instances named were so low. This water competition was seen in respect alike of coast and canal. Although the rate to Gloucester was four and a half times less than that to Sheffield, which is the same distance off, yet iron was now being taken to Gloucester by the water carriers at 10d. under the low railway freight. The Mayor recommended the business men of South Staffordshire to cultivate to a larger extent than before that last-named port, which was the nearest to them, but which they had comparatively neglected, and he strongly urged them to give attention to the enormous tariff of the Birmingham Canal Company. The Council resolved to take steps to unite with the Ironmasters' Association in opposing the Birmingham Canal Amendment Bill now in Parliament, and likewise to support the Midland Railway Company in any effort they might make to form the 11 miles loop line by which that company would get an independent access to Wolverhampton.



THE FASHIONS. *(See page 430.)*



NIGHT.—*BY JOHN SCHILLING.* *(See page 428.)*

APPRENTICE to the LETTER-PRESS and CUT PRINTING.—There is an OPENING for an Apprentice at the Printing Offices of the *Illustrated Midland News.* A small Premium.—Apply at the Publishing Offices, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

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W. T. BELCHER, Mus. Bac., Oxon, Fell. Coll. Org., Professor of the Organ, Pianoforte, Singing, and the Theory of Music, 3, Hampstead Road, and at 23, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [403

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The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, FEB. 26, 1870.

The story of the Mordaunt Divorce Case, so far as we can tell it with anything like decency, will be found in our columns this week, to be continued in our next. We are glad that we are enabled to include the evidence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose manly presentation of himself in Court will regain for him much of his former popularity. We hope to follow up our illustrations of the *dramatis personæ* of this extraordinary drama with several other interesting portraits in our next.

Lord Derby has declined the leadership of his party. In a letter to Lord Colville, the noble lord modestly depreciates his own fitness for the position, but promises to take a full share of the work of the House. The noble lord says he is convinced that—

> Both to our friends and the public I should be of less use as a leader than as a simple member of the House of Lords, and this consideration alone decides me, though with sincere regret, to decline an offer for which I shall always feel grateful.

We are sorry to see that the unhappy dispute between the Vicar of St. George's, Wolverhampton, and his congregation continues. It is so small a quarrel, viewed in one sense, that it is surprising no settlement of the question should have been come to ere this. The congregation think the preacher should wear a black gown; Mr. Prior insists upon vesting himself in the surplice, which his party in the Church contend is the more apostolical garment of the two. We should have thought it mattered very little whether the sermon is preached in a surplice or a black gown; but as 1,800 "parishioners and pewholders, churchmen and Protestant nonconformists," protest against the use of the surplice, it would be a wise and proper concession on Mr. Prior's part to return to the older custom of the black gown.

Some interesting information was given in the House of Commons on Monday by Mr. Bruce, in moving the second reading of his Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill. According to Mr. Bruce, the first legislation on the subject took place in 1842—the last Act was passed in 1860; and the result of this interference on the part of the State was this, that while, for the five years ending in 1860, the loss of life in proportion to the quantity of coal that was raised was 1 to every 67,000 tons, and from 1864 to 1868, 1 to every 93,000 tons, the last return gives the proportion at 1 to every 103,494 tons. The total quantity of coal raised each year was 105,000,000 tons—the number of colliers employed in raising it was 350,000, and the collieries were no less than 3,262. Do what we would, he feared it was impossible to prevent all loss of life in them. Of the causes which now led to such loss of life, out of every 1,000, 400 were due to the falling of roofs and shipping of coal, 200 to explosions, and about one-fifth to accidents in connection with the shafts. Much of that loss of life was preventible, but the only effectual improvement (said the right hon. gentleman) must be found in the intelligence of the miners themselves, and the competency of the agents and viewers employed at the mines. It is, we fear, too true, that many of the disasters in our mines and pits must be attributed to the negligence and imprudence of the miners themselves. Smoking, and the careless exposure of candle-flame to the foul air in the workings, have robbed many a home of the principal bread-winner of the household; and until the toilers underground show a greater determination to protect themselves, we shall be startled every now and then by the intelligence of disasters in pits and mines. The Bill which Mr. Bruce brought in contains some important provisions. No boy is to enter a colliery till he is twelve years old; "young persons" are not to be engaged for more than twelve hours during the day, an hour and a half to be given to rest and meals; means are to be employed for getting rid of the gases; colliers are to be protected by arbitrators; as to inspection, no alteration was proposed — "the only real, successful inspection is that by the owners themselves, or voluntary inspection," the latter method being now in operation in some parts. Lord Elcho made some pertinent observations respecting the present system of inspection, which he termed a farce; and he gave notice that when the Bill went into Committee he should ask that a number of inspectors be appointed, and oblige each man to inspect all the mines in his district once in six months. We agree with Lord Elcho that the inspection system requires extending. No pit or mine can be too often examined; and if to properly visit the mines the services of 207 inspectors would be required, as Mr. Bruce declared, by all means let us have them, rather than that lives should be imperilled and lost by insufficient inspection.

Birmingham Protestant Association.—On Tuesday evening, February 15th, the third social tea meeting was held at the Rooms, 49, Ann-street. There was a large attendance. When the company had partaken of an excellent repast, the tables were cleared, and Mr. T. T. Horton was called to the chair. After a few introductory remarks from the chairman, Mr. T. H. Aston, hon. secretary, distributed a number of prizes to the youths who had sent in answers to questions given them for competition, Messrs. J. R. Boyce, J. R. Mackenzie, Alfred Burrows, and other gentlemen (including Dr. Percy Leslie) delivered brief addresses, advocating the principles of the association, and urging upon the members increased zeal and fresh exertion to extend its work and influence. It was announced that a bazaar will be held at Whitsuntide in aid of the funds, and a ladies' committee was formed. The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

It is said that a spirited firm near Nuneaton, Warwickshire, is about to erect furnaces.

A testimonial is to be presented to Mr. W. Dickins in recognition of his services as chairman of the Warwickshire Quarter Sessions.

The directors of the Parcels Conveyance Company announce the closing of the share list on Saturday (to-day) for London, and on Monday next for the country.

A Tamworth Alderman charged with Perjury.—A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Mr. J. P. Elliott, an alderman of Tamworth, who is charged with committing wilful perjury in an affidavit sworn before Edward Argyle, solicitor, in an action in the Court of Queen's Bench for criminal libel.

Change Ringing.—On the 12th inst., the following persons, members of St. Martin's Society of Change Ringers, Birmingham, in consequence of the St. Martin's bells being still out of repair, paid a visit to Wednesbury, and rung on the ten bells of the Parish Church an excellent peal of Stedman's cators, comprising 5,067 changes. The peal was executed in three hours fifteen minutes, the company being placed in the following order:—Mr. John Perks, treble; Wm. Haywood, 2; H. Johnson, 3; Job Joynes, 4; T. Power, 5; G. Baldwin, 6; H. Bustable, 7; John Day, 8; John James, 9; A. Malborn, tenor. The peal was composed by H. Johnson, and conducted by John Perks.

Gloucester Politeness.—A correspondent sends us (*Gloucester Journal*) the following instances of what he terms "Gloucester politeness." A lady, richly dressed, was skating on the meadows on Tuesday, when she fell through a faulty piece of ice, and was immersed some depth in the water. One of the skatemen who attend with chairs went to her assistance and, apparently thinking it a good case for extortion, while helping her out asked what she would give him, but no promise being made, he let her fall back again into the water! Some gentlemen then came up, and the lady was rescued, and one of the gentlemen took off his skates and ran for a cab, and here again "Gloucester politeness" was exhibited by the cabby demanding double fare on account of the condition of his passenger!

The Grand Stand Accident at Cheltenham in 1867.—On Monday judgment was given in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Francis *v.* Cockrell—an action arising out of the Cheltenham Grand Stand accident in April, 1867. In that accident nearly twenty persons met with injuries more or less serious, the plaintiff in this case, a gentleman resident at Swansea, sustaining a broken leg. The question at issue in the action was whether the defendant, as a member of the race committee, was responsible for damages. The action stood for hearing at the ensuing Gloucestershire Assizes, but was subsequently referred to Mr. J. O. Griffiths, barrister, to find as to the facts. The case thus drawn up came on for argument before the Judges last Midsummer, but judgment was reserved, and the result was only made known on Monday, when judgment was given for the plaintiff. The decision is important, as there are many other claims waiting its issue.

Skating at Oxford.—Few counties afford a better skating-ground than Oxfordshire: around Oxford the meadows are frequently flooded, and when the frost comes the attraction is irresistible. According to the *Oxford Chronicle*, the principal places of attraction were Christ Church Meadow and Port Meadow, the latter forming a magnificent sheet of ice, extending from Medley to Godstow, a distance of upwards of a mile and a half. Both meadows have been thronged daily with skaters, and on several evenings the pastimes were carried on by torchlight, accompanied by a discharge of fireworks, the burning of tar barrels, and other amusements, which were kept up until a late hour. Amongst the skaters was Prince Hassan. Fires also have been lighted on the ice, and on Saturday some of the employés at the University Press played a cricket match on Port Meadow. The first University skating race ever held took place on Port Meadow on Tuesday se'nnight, when there were several thousands of persons present. The race, for a silver goblet, was got up by Mr. Ambler, of Turl-street, and created a deal of interest throughout the University and city. The course was 2¼ miles, and the winner was Mr. Michell, of Magdalen Hall; time, 6¼ minutes.

A Skater Drowned at Edgbaston.—The severe weather showing every indication of breaking up last week, few but the most adventurous skaters had the courage to venture on the thawing ice. At Edgbaston, Birmingham, a very melancholy disaster occurred on Saturday. Mr. Clement George Croft, son of Mr. E. C. Croft, Percy Villa, Sir Harry's Road, Edgbaston, went with a younger brother to skate on some ornamental water in the grounds at the back of their garden. They had only been skating a short time when the ice gave way, and both brothers were immersed. The younger brother spoke to the deceased, telling him to remain quiet and all would be well. Deceased, however, sank directly. The brother with great difficulty got to land, but directly re-entered the water, and made several brave, though unsuccessful attempts to rescue the deceased, and did not desist until he himself became quite exhausted. An alarm was raised and Mr. Croft, Mrs. Croft, and their daughter at once rushed upon the scene. The water is only as short distance from the house, and can be seen from the windows. Mr. Croft, sen., although advanced in years and suffering from lameness, ultimately succeeded in getting the deceased out of the water, who strange to say, seems to have remained entirely submerged from the time he first went under, the probability being that he was fixed by his skates to the mud at the bottom. Deceased was not in the water more than a quarter of an hour, and Mr. Sharman, surgeon, was immediately sent for. His efforts, however, to restore animation were without avail. The deceased, who was little more than twenty-one years of age, was articled to Mr. Fitter, solicitor of this town. He was about leaving Birmingham for London, to complete his studies for examination as an attorney, and was a young man of very considerable ability. Among his friends and acquaintances he was very much respected. At the inquest on Tuesday a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A prisoner escaped from Cambridge county gaol on Saturday. There was chasing in all directions, and the prisoner was captured near Ely. He is 30 years old and has been convicted 21 times!

A one-mile bicycle match for £25 between J. Prince (Derby) and J. Garner (Balsall Heath) drew a large number of spectators to the Aston Cross Grounds on Saturday. Garner was dead beaten.

Mr. Bright's health has undergone a slight improvement. On Saturday the Prince and Princess of Wales sent to enquire after the right hon. gentleman.

The Hereford Canonry Dispute.—This case (the Queen *v.* the Dean and Chapter of Hereford) which has been before the Court for a long time, was concluded in the Queen's Bench on Monday, when the Lord Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court, which was that, according to the interpretation of the Act of Parliament, the Bishop of Hereford was right in claiming the nomination. While much regretting that a gentleman who had so long held the office of Prelector would be greatly disappointed, an order must be made that a *mandamus* must go to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford to admit Archdeacon Waring to the canonry.

Birmingham Steeplechases.—This postponed meeting took place on Monday, and an excellent afternoon's sport resulted. The Licensed Victuallers' Plate was won by Mr. Roy's Sky Blue; the North Warwickshire and South Staffordshire Hunters' Stakes by Mr. Dabb's Yermak; a Scurry by Mr. J. De H. Chadwick's Thankful; the Birmingham Grand Annual Handicap by Mr. Guy's Hippolyte; the Hunters' Plate by Mr. Home's Creeping Jane; and the Craven Cup by Mr. Doncaster's The Robber.

WOOD ENGRAVING IN THE PROVINCES.

The following letters have appeared in the *Birmingham Daily Post*:

Sir,—I am sure your readers must have perused with increased interest the letters of Mr. Joseph Hatton and "Q in the Corner," with respect to the first-named gentleman's spirited attempt to introduce the practice of wood engraving for newspaper and book illustrations into the Midlands. To me, sir, the subject possesses peculiar interest, because I have added somewhat to the literature of the art, and I have striven, with more or less success, during the past twenty-five years, to extend the practice of the art outside the charmed circle of metropolitan engravers. I can, therefore, appreciate the difficulties which Mr. Hatton will have to contend with in his praiseworthy endeavour.

I would, however, caution any enthusiastic young gentleman who imagines on the strength of being a tolerable draughtsman that he can at once acquire the new art from indulging in so vain a dream. Though a knowledge of drawing is a great acquisition, and great proficiency cannot be obtained without it, we should not forget that it is by no means the first essential to success. Under the modern system of producing wood engravings a system of division of labour has been introduced of a two-fold character. In the first place, the block of a large engraving is subdivided so as to admit of four, six, or eight engravers working on it at once, and again each portion of these parts is given to those engravers who excel in particular work. Thus one engraves foliage, another figures, and a third is famous for the evenness of his sky tints; thus, not only is a block the production of several art-workmen, but several hands may have been engaged on each separate piece, the unity of the whole being preserved by the superintendent, who arranges for the joinings of the blocks being engraved by one skilled hand, ere the block is taken asunder, after the drawing is made. Thus it is evident that there is very little scope for the display of any special artistic ability on the part of the engraver. He has to reproduce the drawing given to him in tints which have been settled for him. There are higher branches in which he can exercise his special talents as a draughtsman or designer, all of which are open to him when he has acquired the necessary mechanical skill, and has shown an ability to use the graver and tint tool to the best advantage.

It is this division of labour which renders the art suitable for females. It may be practised by the fire-side. It is cleanly. The tools and appliances are inexpensive, and easily replaced. Any person of artistic taste can, by the exercise of time, care, and attention, ensure success, now that there is a market for their labours close at hand. The demand for engravings is increasing, and doubtless there will be for some years to come abundant employment for those who choose wood engraving as a profession.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,
J. TOM BURGESS.
Leamington, February, 1870.

Sir,—At the risk of trespassing upon your good nature, I venture to thank Mr. Tom Burgess, through your columns, for his letter upon the above subject.

Engraving for publication may now be said to be fairly introduced amongst the other art labours of Birmingham and the Midlands. The first-fruits of my little staff in New-street will be found in next Saturday's *Illustrated Midland News*.

Truly yours,
JOSEPH HATTON.

The New York *Tribune* last year divided over 180,000 dollars. Besides this, it has made a dividend of 50,000 dollars since New Year's day.

The *Mobile Tribune* publishes its legislative proceedings under the heading, "Alabama Mongrel Legislature." The House of Representatives is styled "The Lower Kennel."

On the termination of the pantomime, some of Offenbach's popular operettas are to be played (says the *Musical Standard*) in the Opera Theatre of the Crystal Palace.

The authoress of "Whitefriars" complains to the *Athenæum* that the new play of "Philomel," at the Globe is taken from her novel, "Which Wins—Love or Money?" Mr. Craven writes denying the charge. He claims "Judah Lazarus" bodily, and all the comic characters, and all the situations, save one, as his own.

LITERATURE.

Poems. By Matthias Barr. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

It is rarely in a lifetime that the critic lights upon a book—and that a book of poetry—which finds him poverty-stricken for lack of compliments sufficient for its deserts. We are in this difficulty; and yet with the fear lest too much praise should seem to lower that which is above and beyond mere critical commendation. This book of Matthias Barr's is the brightest and best, the purest and truest and manliest, contribution to the poetry of the age that we have met with for many a long year. Full of rare thoughts and sweet poetic fancies, there is the warm throbbing of a gentle yet manly nature in every line—the art and exquisite fancy of Tennyson, with the sympathetic tenderness of Longfellow. Here are four stanzas selected at random:—

GIVE ME YOUR HAND.

Come, give me your hand, sir, my friend and my brother;
If honest, why sure that's enough;
One hand, if it's true, is as good as another,
No matter how brawny or rough.

Though it toil for a living at hedges or ditches,
Or make for its owner a name;
Or fold in its grasp all the dainties of riches;
If honest, I love it the same.

Not less in the sight of his Heavenly Maker
Is he who must toil for his bread;
Not more in the sight of the mute undertaker
Is majesty shrouded and dead.

Let none of us jeeringly scoff at his neighbour,
Or mock at his lowly birth;
We are all of us God's. Let us earnestly labour
To better this suffering Earth.

There is nothing in the book that is inferior to this. Here is another example taken without selection:—

THE SAILOR'S RETURN.

A parting cheer for our good ship here,
While the wind and the billows roar,
And three for a sight of old England's cliffs,
And the friends that we'll meet ashore.
Though I love for to toss on the deep and hear
The wild wind piping free,
Yet better I love the dear old home
Than the wind or the howling sea.

And better I love a quiet sweet face,
With its bright eyes dimmed with tears,
That I've seen in my dreams a thousand times,
And thought of these five long years,
Thought of, and thought of, these five long years,
And worked for, my lads, as well:
My eyes! what a sight for a sea-tossed dog
Are the lips of his blue-eyed Nell!

Then blow, blow, blow as you will, O wind;
And heave as you will, O sea;
And strain, O ship, but you'll never reach land
A moment too soon for me—
For it's down on the beach my true love waits,
In the sunshine and the rain,
For a sight of the white-sailed ship that brings
Her sailor home again.

The book is divided into sections, each containing poems that are associated somewhat in thought and fancy—the Poems of the City for instance and the Poems on Children. The "Songs and Ballads" include many in the Scotch dialect, not one of them unworthy of Burns, whose country has the honour of having produced Matthias Barr. The most important poem is "A Village Story," a sad and sorrowful narrative, full of sunset-shadows, the sighing of the sea, and the human heart-ache. It is a most complete performance, deserving in its perfection of rhythm Dr. Johnson's eulogium on the "Deserted Village." We have to thank Matthias Barr and his discriminatory publishers for one of the happiest hours ever spent over the winter's fire with a book.

The Caged Lion. By Charlotte M. Yonge. London: Macmillan and Co.

For the writers of fiction there are no end of plots to be found in the strivings one against the other of Scotland and England before the Union, and many are the romances that have already been written with the rough Border narratives for their foundation. Whatever the history of England may be (and it has been turned to good account from Shakespeare to Sir Bulwer Lytton), the history of Scotland is full of themes for novelists and poets. Sir Walter Scott, who drew nearly all his heroes from the romantic history of his own country, wrote his thousands of pages crammed with interest, and still the ground is not barren—the events and characters will bear fresh treatment without growing monotonous. The action of the work under notice takes place in the reign of Henry V., when that monarch held James I. of Scotland a prisoner. Malcolm, the hero of the story, is an imaginary character, although the author thinks, "as Froissart ascribes to King Robert II., 'eleven sons who loved arms,' Malcolm may well be supposed the son of one of those unaccounted for in the pedigrees of Stewart." Several liberties have been taken with historical facts, but they are clearly explained, so that the reader may not be led astray; under these circumstances, seeing that a slight alteration of this kind improves the construction of the book, there is no fault in such a course being taken. The tale is told quietly and well, and affords instruction and entertainment from the first page to the last. The "Caged Lion" is made up of nineteen smart and cleverly-written chapters, forming an exquisite volume, which will add grace to any bookshelf, either judged from its appearance, or from the matter it contains. The style in which the story is told reminds us of a similar work which the reader would do well to go through, either before or after he has read Miss Yonge's performance—we allude to Mr. Ramsay's "Ponsonby," a novel following Prince Charles, the Young Pretender, through his difficulties in his attempts to make himself king of England. We would only add that the "Caged Lion," like the author's previous work, the "Heir of Redclyffe," will fully repay perusal, even at the cost of many hours.

Our Ocean Highways: A Condensed Universal Route Book by Sea, by Land, and by Rail. Edited by J. Maurice Dempsey. London: Edward Stanford.

This is an excellent book; but no one can guess at its contents from the title. The first 400 pages are made up of a gazetteer, carefully compiled from other gazetteers and geographical dictionaries. It is not until we get to the "elaborate tables at the end of the volume" that we can understand the title. These tables give an "exhaustive synopsis" of the doings of the different ocean steamship companies, full particulars of through fares, departures homeward, and companies' agents at the ports of destination. Under the head of the capital of each country, state, or colony, will be found the necessary postal and monetary information, and in every foreign port or city where Great Britain is represented the Consul's name is given. An attractive and very useful part of the book is a coloured map, showing the routes of the various companies' ships from port to port throughout the world. As a guide to our steamship service this work has no rival: it occupies this ground alone, and occupies it well.

MR. HARRISON'S CONCERT.

Sonata in C minor. pianoforte and violin, Op. 30	*Beethoven.*
Cantata—"Adelaide"	*Beethoven.*
Prelude and Gavotte	*Bach.*
Song—"Birds of the Night"	*A. Sullivan.*
Songs—(*a*) "Through the night"	*Schubert.*
(*b*) "Devotion"	*Schumann.*
Solos (Pianoforte)—(*a*) Nachtstuck	*Schumann.*
(*b*) Scherzo in E minor	*Mendelssohn.*
Sonata in A major, for pianoforte and violin	*Mozart.*
Air—The Shadow Song (Dinorah)	*Meyerbeer.*
Song—"The Thorn"	*Shield.*
Song—"Thady O'Flinn"	*Molloy.*
Barcarolle and Scherzo, for violin, with pianoforte accompaniment	*Spohr.*
Duet—"Mira la bianca luna"	*Rossini.*

Mr. Harrison's concert, which took place in the Town Hall on Thursday night, the 17th inst., made the seventh of the season in Birmingham devoted to high-class music. There was a large and brilliant gathering, and this concert, like its predecessors, was a great success. Signor Piatti was unable to appear owing to indisposition, which occasioned a slight change in the programme. In lieu of Signor Piatti's performances Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim played the Sonata in C minor (pianoforte and violin), Op. 30 (Beethoven), and in place of the violoncello solo "Litania," Herr Joachim played the Prelude and Gavotte (Bach). Although the instrumental resources may perhaps have been considered rather limited, yet there was ample vocal talent engaged, and with such artists as Mr. Vernon Rigby and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington to add to the attractions of the concert, there was little chance of its being anything else but a success, however much the lovers of instrumental music might have been disappointed at the absence of Signor Piatti.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

To Prevent the Taste of Nauseous Drugs, &c.—"Taking medicine" is what all of us are compelled to do occasionally; it is something to know how to take it without tasting it. A very good way is to have the medicine in a glass, as usual, and a tumbler of water by the side of it; take the medicine, and retain it in the mouth, which should be kept closed, and if you then commence drinking the water, the taste of the medicine is washed away. Even the bitterness of quinine and aloes may be prevented by this means. If the nostrils are firmly compressed by the thumb and finger of the left hand while taking a nauseous draught, and so retained till the mouth has been washed out with water, the disagreeable taste of the medicine will be quite unperceived.

The Cup in a Pie Dish.—The mystery of the cup in a pie-dish is thus explained in "Gower's Scientific Phenomena of Domestic Life."—The custom of placing an inverted cup in a fruit pie, the cook will inform us, is to retain the juice while the pie is baking in the oven, and prevent its boiling over; and she is the more convinced in her theory, because, when the pie is withdrawn from the oven, the cup will be found full of juice. When the cup is first put in the dish it is full of cold air, and when the pie is placed in the oven, this air will expand by the heat and fill the cup, and drive out all the juice and a portion of the present air it contains, in which state it will remain until removed from the oven, when the air in the cup will condense, and occupy a very small space, leaving the remainder to be filled with juice; but this does not take place till the danger of the juice boiling over is passed. If a small glass tumbler is inverted in the pie, its contents can be examined into while it is in the oven, and it will be found what has been advanced is correct.

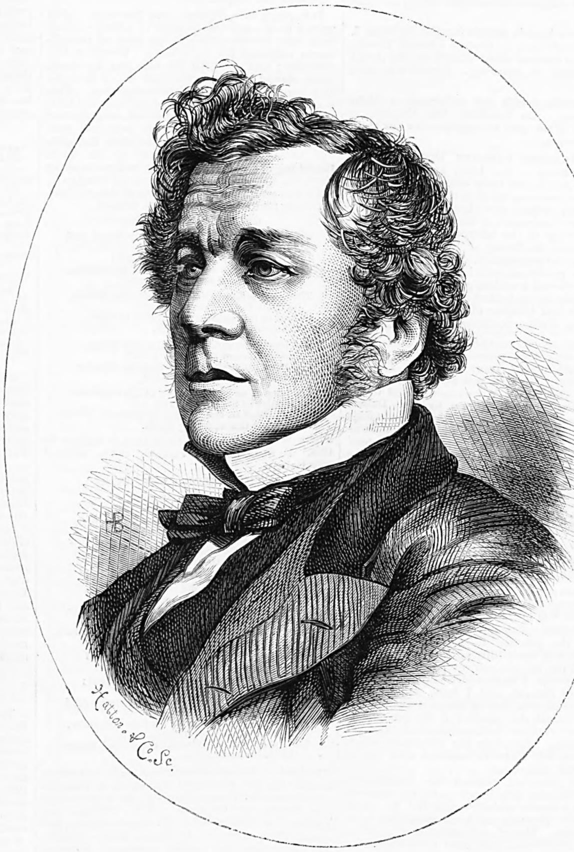
Fish Cake.—Last week a receipt was given for making potato cake: here is one for fish cake. Take the meat from the bones of any kind of cold fish, which latter put with head and fins into a stewpan with a pint of water, a little salt, pepper, an onion, and a faggot of sweet herbs, to stew for gravy. Mince the meat, and mix it well with crumbs of bread and cold potatoes, equal parts, a little parsley and seasoning. Make into a cake with the white of an egg, or a little butter or milk; egg it over, and cover with bread crumbs, then fry a light brown. Pour the gravy over, and stew gently for fifteen minutes, stirring it carefully twice or thrice. Serve hot, and garnish with slices of lemon, or parsley. These cakes afford a capital relish from scraps of cold fish.

Receipt to make Brown Stock.—Put five pounds of shin of beef, three pounds of knuckle of veal, and some sheep's trotters or cow-heel into a closely-covered stewpan, to draw out the gravy, very gently, and allow it to become nearly brown. Then pour in sufficient boiling water to entirely cover the meat, and let it boil up, skimming it frequently; seasoning it with whole peppers, salt, and roots, herbs, and vegetables of any kind. That being done, let it boil gently five or six hours, pour the broth off from the meat, and let it stand during the night to cool. The following morning take off the scum and fat, and put it away in a stone jar for further use. Brown stock may be made from all sorts of meat, bones, remants of poultry, game, &c. The shin of beef makes an excellent stock.

A nice Bread Pudding.—To make an elegant bread pudding, take light white bread, and cut it in thin slices. Put into a pudding shape a layer of any sort of preserve, then a slice of bread, and repeat until the mould is almost full. Pour over all a pint of warm milk, in which four beaten eggs have been mixed; cover the mould with a piece of linen, place it in a saucepan with a little boiling water, let it boil twenty minutes, and serve with pudding sauce.

FINE ARTS.

We this week present our readers with three fine art illustrations. On page 425 will be found an example of the statuary ("Night," by John Schilling) which adorns the gallery for works of art at Dresden. John Schilling is reaping considerable fame for the fine works he has produced of a similar character which have been exhibited in the same building. This beautiful piece of sculpture "Night" represents a group of three figures sleeping. The female figure—draped, and wearing on her head the half-moon of Minerva—partly shields with her garments the reclining boy on the left. To the right we have one of the Erotes, with the butterfly wings of Psyche, crouching stealthily to the other figures, as if keeping watch over them. Altogether this is one of the finest specimens of modern statuary that we have seen for a long time. We may mention that the sculptor has completed a fellow work to this, entitled "Morning," both of which are shown side by side at Dresden; we shall shortly engrave the latter. On page 433 will be found two engravings (which appear now for the first time in any European or any other illustrated paper) from pictures in the last French Academy—the first "Before the Storm," the second "Poisonous Herbs," which we have taken the liberty to re-name "Preparing for Seed-time." Both pictures tell their own stories. The sheep, with their faithful canine guard, huddled together, already feel the approach of the oncoming storm. The first gust of the tempest, which their instinct has scented, is apparent in the ruffled wool of the foremost sheep and lambs. The picture is full of rough broad effects, which the engraver has cleverly reproduced. Of a somewhat similiar character is "Preparing for Seed-time," a clever sketchy bit, full of artistic vigour. The rural labourers have stubbed up *les mauvaise herbes*, and are piling the weeds into a huge bonfire, much to the delight of the two children approaching. But for the clogs of the French peasant, and the slightly foreign peculiarity of the struggling juvenile, the scene might be well taken for a sketch from the Lincolnshire fens. The farm house indicated in the distance, and the general character of the country, indeed, are very much like Lincolnshire. In almost any part of the kingdom similar autumn bonfires may be seen near similar homesteads; the smoke stretching away in long ethereal wreaths over the fields, and the not unpleasant smell of the burning stubble pervading the whole country. We have several more original illustrations from the French salon. We hope to supplement them during the year with some examples of English art.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MR. S. MORLEY, M.P. *(See page 430.)*

THE LATE PARIS RIOTS.

Below we give an engraving of the mob barricading a street in Paris during the late disturbances. The particulars of the riots have been given in this journal, and do not need recapitulation.

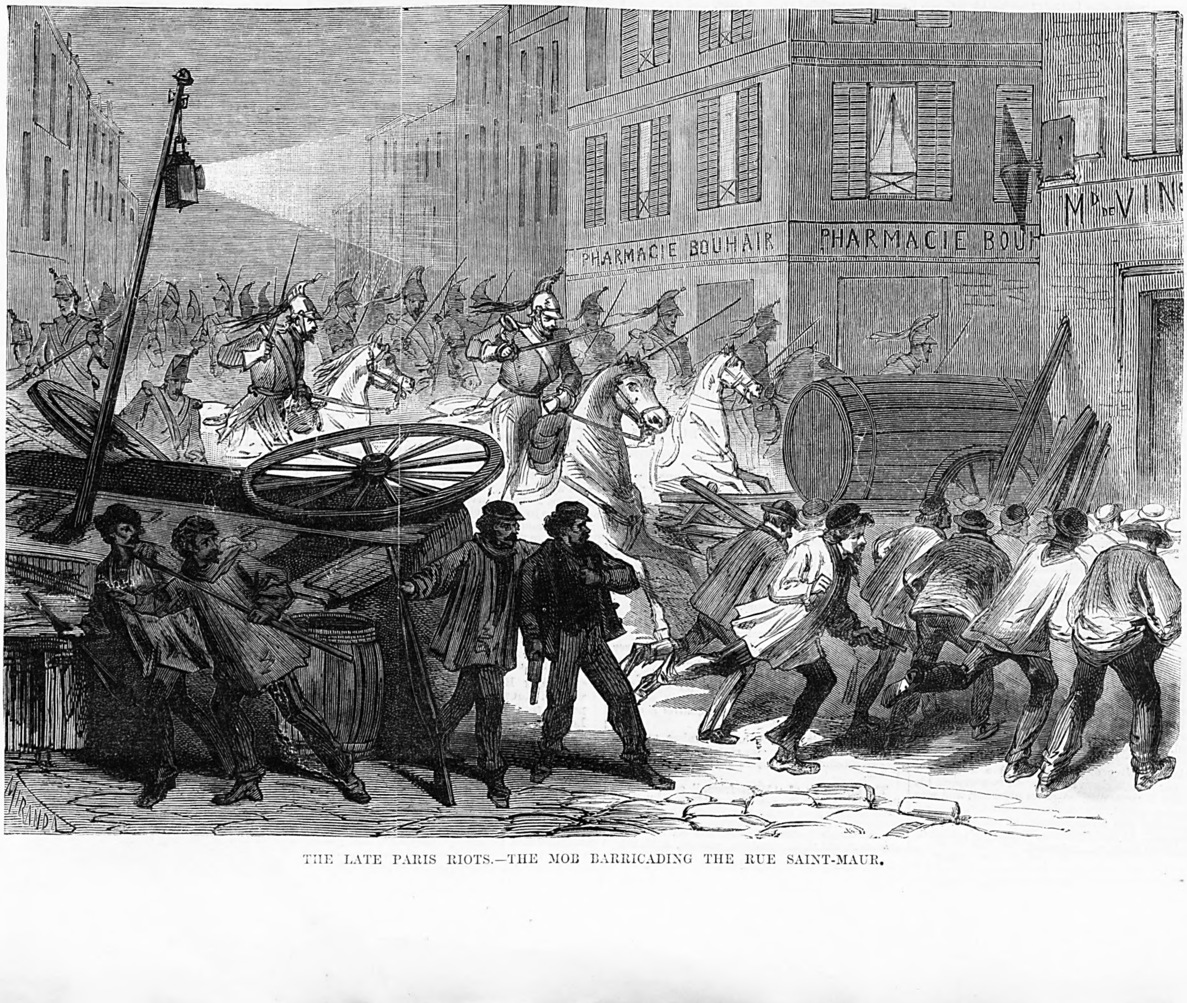
The locality delineated in the illustration is the Rue Saint-Maur, where the disturbances took place on the 8th inst.

The Westburn, a tea clipper, on her way from Foochow to London, has been lost off the Passage Islands. The vessel had 700,000 lbs. of tea on board.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Goodbehere, Gaine, and Co., was held on Saturday, at Sheffield; it was resolved that steps be taken to obtain an adjudication in bankruptcy.

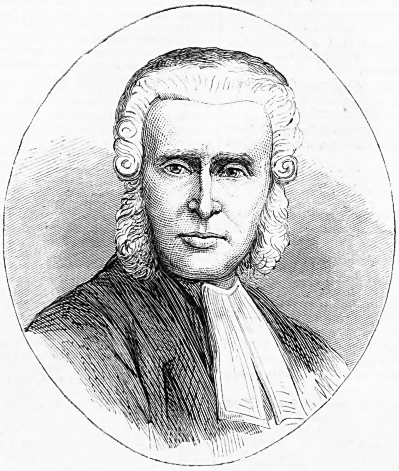
STRIKE IN THE HORSE-NAIL TRADE.—The horse-nail makers in the districts of Old Hill, Darby Hand, Netherton, Hales Owen, and Lye Waste, struck work on Saturday. In January the masters refused to make an advance of threepence per thousand, the price then paid being 3s. 3d. Two firms actually made a reduction in the 3s. 3d.—in one case of 3d. and in the other of 6d. Subsequently (the hands in the employ of the first-named firm refusing to take out the iron on such conditions) all the masters refused to pay more than 3s. per thousand, and the men, rather than risk another strike, accepted the conditions. With one exception, iron was not taken out on Saturday—only the men employed by Messrs. Perry, Brooks, and Perry, of The Lye, being allowed to have iron from the warehouse at 3s. 3d. On Monday Messrs. Homes and Hickton and Mr. Walker acceded to the men's request for 3s. 3d. per thousand. Mr. Hartshorn, Primrose Hill, has given out iron at the advanced rates. The men have resolved to stand out until the object of the strike is secured.

ALMOST A FATALITY.—An extraordinary incident occurred a few days ago at Stourbridge. A passenger train was leaving that station when a man named Green attempted to cross the line in the rear of it, unaware that a fast goods train was coming up in the opposite direction. He had both arms loaded with parcels, and it was not till he was between the second set of metals that he saw his danger. He dropped the parcel and endeavoured to jump on the platform, but failed, and the goods train was instantly upon him. When, however, it had passed he was seen between the outer rail and the platform still alive. He states that when he failed in his effort to gain the platform he saw it was fruitless to repeat the attempt, and he flung himself down in the narrow space between the outside rail and the platform. As he did so the engine grazed his clothing and tore off two of the buttons of his overcoat.

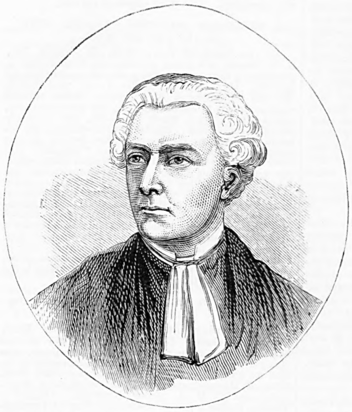


THE LATE PARIS RIOTS.—THE MOB BARRICADING THE RUE SAINT-MAUR.

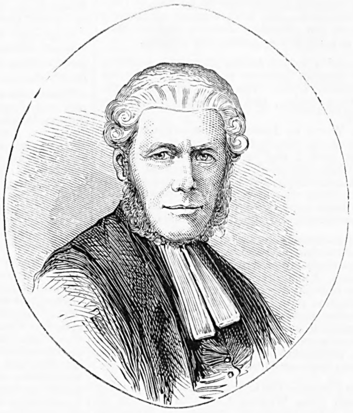
THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE. *(See page 422.)*



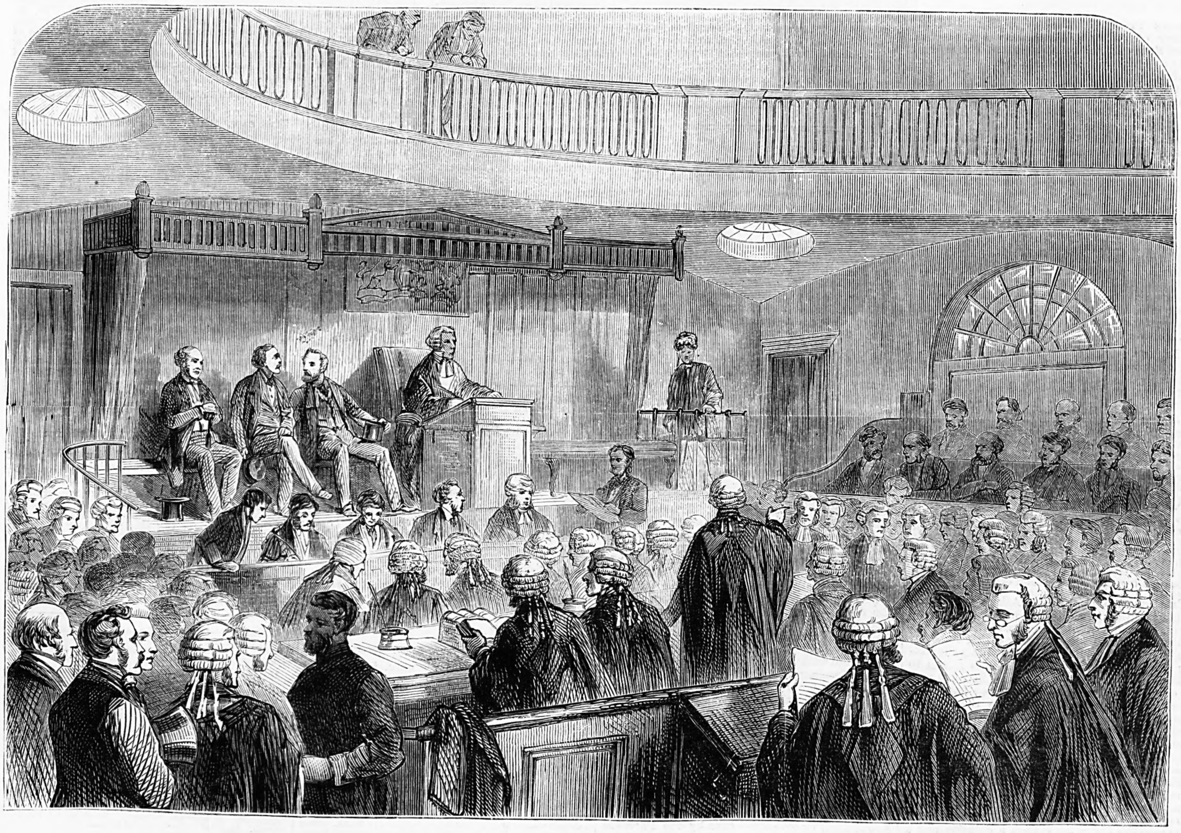
LORD PENZANCE.



DR. DEANE, Q.C.



SERJEANT BALLANTINE.



SCENE IN COURT: EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Don Carlos has been arrested.

The health of the Archbishop of Canterbury continues to improve.

The Emperor of Austria himself instructs his children in penmanship and arithmetic.

It cost the Khedive 6,600,000 dollars to pay the celebration bills of the Suez Canal.

Five persons were killed on Sunday by a boiler explosion at the ironworks, Fourchambault.

Twenty-seven cotton mills have stopped work at Preston.

£1,000 reward is offered for the capture of the thieves who broke into Sir Robert Napier's house.

The Œcumenical Council costs the Pope £100 a-day.

Sir Joseph Whitworth thinks horse-tramways unsuited to the times.

Two schoolboys fought a duel at Stralsund, in Prussian Pomerania, a few days ago.

Of the £55,000 required for the restoration of Chester Cathedral, £39,000 has already been received.

The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, at Carlton House Terrace, on Wednesday.

Shocks of earthquake, without any very serious result, were experienced in many towns in California on Thursday.

M. Friederick, the theological adviser of Cardinal Hohenlohe, has been accused of sending letters to the *Augsburg Gazette*, and received orders to leave Rome on Saturday evening.

The trial of Barrett for the attempted assassination of Captain Lambert was finished in Dublin on Saturday night. The jury could not agree upon their verdict, and were consequently discharged.

The Work of Insurrection.—The result of the Dalmatian insurrection is said to be twelve villages burned and twenty-six churches and monasteries destroyed. Three hundred of the richest inhabitants fled to Montenegro, and the mass of those who did not suffer from military action were exposed to typhus and small-pox. Famine prevails throughout the whole country.

Three Sisters Burnt to Death.—A shocking disaster has occurred in Ireland. There was a fire at the house of a grocer, named Eakin, at Newtown, Limarady, near Londonderry. The place was burnt down, and three daughters, their ages ranging from 16 to 20, were burnt to death. The father, mother, and brother escaped, though the mother was severely burnt. The adjoining premises were also burnt to the ground. The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage to property is about £3,000.

The Court.—The Queen and the Royal Family returned from Windsor Castle to Osborne on Friday.—The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected at Kimbolton Castle about the middle of next month, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester.—On Friday night Prince Arthur was entertained at a ball by the citizens of Ottawa. The Governor-General of the Dominion, Lady Young, and many other distinguished persons were present.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte's Trial.—The Chamber of Accusation has found a true bill against Prince Pierre Bonaparte, sent before the High Court on the charges—first, of taking the life of Victor Noir; second, of attempting to take the life of M. Ulric de Fonvielle. The prisoner received the news with the greatest calmness, declaring that in the interest of truth he preferred the decision arrived at. He hoped at the same time that the High Court would be assembled without delay. The Court will sit at Tours.

The Press in Austria.—Several newspapers have been seized at Prague. During the last few days the *Pokzok*, *Slovan*, *Politik*, and *Narodny Listy* have been seized several times. The proceedings against the editors are very severely conducted, and M. Arbes, editor of the *Narodny Listy*, having been condemned to four months' imprisonment in irons and 600 florins fine, for an article against the ex-Queen of Spain, the writer of the contribution, M. Schulz, came forward and acknowledged his work. An action has been raised against him, although the editor has not been liberated.

A Letter from M. Rochefort.—M. Rochefort, who remains in the prison of Sainte Pelagie, has managed to get a letter smuggled out of gaol —probably by the hands of his children's governess. He hints that he is being starved, and says—

> I know not how I shall manage, as I live entirely by my work, and they withdraw from me at the same time my pay as a member of the Corps Législatiff, and my resources as a writer. I do not belong, like Mdlle. Hortense Schneider or M. Emile Ollivier, to the household of the Viceroy of Egypt. A prudent revolutionist should always keep a Turk for the last. If I dared, I would ask the Emperor to allow me to enter the workshops of Pelagie to make list slippers with the other prisoners. I have heard that by working for fifteen hours a powerful man may earn five sous a day. But could I obtain this permission? I have so many enemies at the Tuileries. No matter; if the first circumscription is not satisfied with the manner in which its representative is treated it must be hard to please.

The State of Ireland.—Affairs in Ireland do not improve. On Sunday night, on Usher's Quay, Dublin, an artisan named Mullen was deliberately shot dead, evidently with a revolver, one bullet passing into his chest, the other inflicting a wound in the groin. There is reason to belive that Fenianism is connected in some way or other with the crime. Four men have been arrested on suspicion. On Friday the released Fenian prisoners arrived at Dublin. They were received by a crowd, but there was no demonstration. The returned Fenians visited the Theatre Royal in the evening, and a demonstration of welcome was made. The audience in the pit and galleries stood, singing "God Save Ireland!" The performance was suspended for a considerable time. The Land Bill is being eagerly discussed, The "national" papers condemn it. The *Irishman* says the Bill is worse than a delusion and a snare; that under the pretence of redressing the land grievances, it perpetuates and legalises landlord tyranny; under the pretence of legalising Irish tenant right, it destroys it.

Mr. Disraeli returned to his Parliamentary duties on Monday.

The Empress of the French has been laid up by a bad attack of influenza.

"A Divorced Woman's Society" has been formed in Chicago.

Dr. Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester, died on Monday, at his Palace, Chichester, in his eighty-fourth year.

Special sermons in aid of the Temperance movement were preached on Sunday at St. Paul's Cathedral and at the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

The *Globe* understands that a Conservative banquet will take place in the City on the evening of Wednesday, 9th March.

Eight young members of the Royal Family of Mysore have arrived in England—four to study for the Civil Service and four for the Bar.

The corpses of two children (strangled) have been found in a London omnibus, where they had been placed overnight.

Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, son-in-law of the late Baron James Rothschild, died in Paris on Saturday.

The just-issued Navy Estimates show a decrease of £646,111. The total expenditure is estimated at £9,250,530.

Six bodies have come ashore from the wreck of the Henry of Christiana, the vessel which was wrecked at Sanday, Orkney, a few days ago.

Two men were drowned in a reservoir at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, by the breaking of the ice on Sunday morning.

Election News.—The Hon. A. Herbert (liberal) was returned for Nottingham, on Wednesday, by a majority of 297 over Mr. Digby Seymour.

There was a second destructive fire at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Sunday, at the Elswick Steam Joinery Works, near the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. The telegraph wires on the railway were broken, and communication with the west impeded on the north side. The damage is estimated at £10,000, and it is stated that the premises are only insured for £3,000.

MR. MORLEY, M.P.

Mr. Morley (whose portrait we engrave this week) was first elected to Parliament in 1865, for Nottingham; at the next general election he was re-elected, but was unseated on petition for bribery. When Bristol suffered from a similar charge after the Conservative victory at the last election, Mr. Morley presented himself to the electors of the fine old western city, in the Liberal interest, and was duly elected. Mr. Morley is well-known as a philanthropist; but his great hobby is chapel building. Becky Sharpe said it was easy to be good on five thousand a year. What would she have said to fifty thousand a year? This latter sum is said to represent Mr. Morley's annual income. Charity should come to a man with a large purse like that easily and pleasantly. It says something for the success of commercial enterprise in England when fifty thousand a year can be made out of stockings. Mr. Morley is a stocking manufacturer and dealer —the firm to which he belongs being famous in the city of London. He describes himself as of "Puritan descent," and at times he is solemn enough for a preaching trooper of the Cromwellian period. Nevertheless, his style as a speaker is impressive and telling. He speaks like a man who is used to speaking, and he is always listened to with attention.

FASHION.

Paris, February 19th, 1870.

Strange to relate—so strange, indeed, that perhaps the ladies of England will scarcely credit me—but Paris has been so busy for the last few weeks with politics that *Fashion* has had little time to think of itself; for who could have the courage to discuss on the probability of tunics being embroidered in gold and silver, or the possibility of puffs going out and round wreaths coming in again, when such weighty subjects as Pierre Bonaparte and Rochefort formed the topic of every conversation in all the Paris salons. Still, in these very salons, where those mighty seigneurs have been reigning with so much sway, many elegant and charming dresses have been seen; for Parisian ladies are always carefully and tastefully attired, whatever the circumstances, or time, or place; and, therefore, notwithstanding the momentary lull in the whirl of ever-changing Fashion, there will be plenty of toilettes to describe, and plenty of *on dits* respecting the future to circulate. The first *on dit*, by-the-bye, is that the Empress, having an eruption of the skin which threatens to discolour her neck and shoulders, for a time at least, low dresses will be even less worn than ever during the rest of the winter. In proof of this, Madame Emile Ollivier, who sat at the Emperor's right hand at the dinner given at the Tuileries in honour of the new Ministry, wore a square body and long sleeves. She is the first lady who ever dined by the Emperor's side in a high body; and it is supposed that the event will mark the commencement of a new era in ceremonial dinner dress. The dress, in fact, in every point was of the greatest simplicity, and might have been worn by the youngest Miss at her first party. It was of plain white tarlatan, and, as above stated, made square and with long sleeves, a blue silk sash, tied behind, forming its sole trimming; and to make simplicity more simple still, Madame Ollivier wore her hair floating over her shoulders in thick, luxurious waves. She might, indeed, have been happily compared to an English school girl in all her rich and youthful bloom. It is expected she will be the chief attraction of Parisian society for some time to come. The Princess Mathilda, who is also considered a most tasteful dresser, wore white satin, looped up with tulips. Nearly all the other ladies wore tarlatan dresses, trimmed with white lace. Talking of dinners, it is acknowledged by everyone—even by the Parisians themselves, who are so particular on the point—that Lord Lyons, our English Ambassador, gives the best dinners in Paris, and politics are avoided as much as possible, both by his Excellency and his guests, during dinner. A fancy bazaar was lately held in a room of the Tuileries in aid of the Emperor's Orphan School. The objects sold were the dresses, 250 in number, worn by the Empress during her Oriental tour. A very large sum was anticipated, but a very small one was realised. The rose satin presentation dress fetched only £4. A white muslin dress, trimmed with Valenciennes, went for less than £2, and so on. Some of the dresses had never been worn at all, and few of them worn more than once. Her hats and bonnets were sold in lots, and went for trifling sums. It is said, as it has often been said, that the Empress and her Court ladies wish to introduce a greater simplicity in dress. This may be true, but in the meantime gold and silver are glittering more than ever on dresses, head-gears, and even on out-door jackets; on the whole, however, ladies of taste object to this profusion of glitter, and prefer a more quiet mode of dress, and in jewellery they favour the quaint style of setting, as worn in the time of the Médicis. I could have much to say on the manner ladies *make up* in Paris—which they do as much, and more, than any actress on the stage—but space fails me to-day, for I still have a few toilets to describe, which will no doubt interest my lady readers more than the art of painting. I may, however, return to the subject at no distant day, not to invite imitation, but to unfold the dangers of the process, which injures health, and not unfrequently causes premature death.

The Illustration I have the pleasure to show you to-day represents a few dresses as now worn by the élite of the fashionable world.

The first is a dinner-dress of cream-coloured satin, with three rows of double frills on under-skirt, and a band of black velvet in the centre, which joins the top and bottom frill together. A long train is worn over this, trimmed all round with a double frill, and row of velvet in centre to match the under skirt; and, over this again, is worn a short tunic, forming apron in front and panier behind; the apron and panier trimmed with double frill and row of velvet, like the rest. Black velvet band and bow behind. The body is tight fitting, cut down, in front V shape. A row of velvet is placed on train, and a frill of lace inside. Straight coat sleeves, trimmed at wrist with double frill of red velvet, to match skirt; wide lace ruffs fall over the hand. Hair plain in front and curls at back. (*Vide* Plate.)

The second dinner-dress is of green silk. The *front width* of the under-skirt is striped (giving the appearance of an under-skirt), the back is quite plain, and forms long train. The over-skirt, almost as long as the train, is caught up at the sides to form a puff behind, and is trimmed all round with a wide green velvet band; a green fringe is likewise placed at the bottom of velvet band on front width, forming apron. Tight body, V shape. Row of green velvet round the V and frill of lace inside. Half-tight sleeves. Lace ruffs. White feather, and pink bow in hair. Hair turned back in front. Chignon, plait round chignon, and curls. (*Vide* Plate.)

There is also a ball-dress, which I cannot resist describing, it is so charming. First skirt of white grenadine, flounced up to the waist. Over this a white silk train, open in front to show under-skirt, and over this another train of white grenadine, looped up all round with bunches of flowers. A garland of flowers is also looped from bunch to bunch of flowers, and two garlands are carried from the two top bunches on the left side to the bottom of skirt on right side. The body is quite plain, with ruche of grenadine and flowers round the top and shoulders. A simple flower in the hair. Gold ear-rings, necklet, and bracelet. High gloves. (*Vide* Plate.)

The remaining illustration is a walking dress, in anticipation of the bright days, which we may expect in February, in compensation of the bleak and biting cold which we have had to endure all through one of the darkest Januaries Paris can remember. It is composed of black satin. The under skirt, which barely touches the ground, has *one* very deep flounce, edged at the top with rose-coloured piping. The tunic is made quite round, and reaches the top of the flounce of the under-skirt; it is also piped round the bottom with rose-coloured satin, and is caught up on both sides with a rose-coloured bow and ends, the ends being fringed. The body is tight-fitting and forms a jacket, which is piped with rose-coloured satin to match the skirt and tunic. The body is made to be worn open or high to the throat, by throwing it back more than half-way down the front, the inside being lined with rose-coloured satin. When worn open, frills or folds of lace are tacked inside, and a black velvet, with locket worn round the neck; it may thus be converted into an evening dress for the family circle. Double sleeves are worn with this costume. The first, tight to the wrist, with a band, piped with rose-coloured satin. Lace ruffs fall over the hand. The second sleeve is a trifle longer than the arm, and is opened from the shoulder, being entirely lined with rose-coloured satin. A rose-coloured satin band, with small bow and fringed ends, is worn round the waist, and a black velvet hat, with white feather, and rose-coloured bow in front, completes this charming costume. (*Vide* Plate.)

I need not remind the ladies that materials and colours can be altered according to the taste and circumstances of each fair wearer.

One word in conclusion: black or white lace tunics are worn over dresses of every hue, and make very pretty dinner and evening toilettes.

Black silk tunics, with small square bodies, *without* sleeves, are also much worn by young ladies over white or coloured muslin dresses, and look extremely pretty and stylish.

E. de B***

Opera-singers of celebrity have, in days gone by, made quite as much money as they do now. Rubini's income, in one year, was £90,000. Mrs. Billington one year realized £14,000.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell*, *Bone*, *Ivory*, *Horn*, and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE MILVERTON STATION MASTER.

Alfred Barker, whose extraordinary career has been reported in this paper, was, on Monday, charged before the Leamington Magistrates with embezzling the moneys of the London and North-Western Railway. He was committed for trial on two charges. The defence was reserved. Mr. Superintendent Lund said the charge of bigamy would not be made at present, in consequence of the state of the second wife's health.

THE VITRIOL ACCIDENT AT STAFFORD.

On Saturday Thomas Earley was again taken before the Stafford Bench, charged with causing to be carried upon the South Staffordshire Railway a quantity of oil of vitriol, without marking the nature of it on the package containing it. The particulars have been reported. Mr. Young, for the defence, did not deny that the defendant was liable to a fine of £20, under the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, but he contended that the Bench had no power to send him for trial. The case was dismissed, but a fresh summons was immediately taken out against the defendant on the charge originally preferred.

SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT COIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

At the Birmingham Police Court, on Saturday, James Payne, nail-cutter, of 18, Navigation Street, Birmingham, was charged with having in his possession forty counterfeit florins. A man named Farley, instructed by the police, went to the prisoner's house, and asked for £4 worth of two-shilling-pieces, for which he was to pay £1 4s. According to Farley's statement he called again on another evening and asked prisoner if the coins were ready. The prisoner got the coins, but dropped them upon hearing a knock at the door by Detectives Seal and Mountford. Prisoner said witness had dropped the coins there. The prisoner was remanded. Mr. Cutler appeared for him.

A SHEFFIELD SOLICITOR CHARGED WITH CRUELTY TO HIS WIFE.

At the Sheffield Town Hall, on Friday, Mr. S. W. Turner, a solicitor, was summoned to appear in answer to a charge of cruelty preferred against him by his wife. Mr. Whitfield, for Mrs. Turner, said that on the 2nd of February Mr. Turner, having uttered various abusive remarks respecting his wife's relatives, seized Mrs. Turner, threw her down, and violently kicked her as she lay. She tried to avoid him, but he again knocked her down and kicked her on various parts of the body. She screamed "Murder," and after a struggle escaped into a neighbour's house, where she remained for a time. On returning home she found the house locked up, her husband having taken away also their only child. She, however, effected an entrance, and slept in the house alone. Mr. Blackburn (who appeared for defendant) cross-examined Mrs. Turner, in order to show that she was in the habit of getting drunk. In the course of this a second Mrs. Turner became mixed up with the case, and, being in court, was called. After other evidence had been given, the case was adjourned for a week, defendant being bound over to keep the peace until that time.

A MIDLAND STATION-MASTER CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

On Saturday, at Atherstone Town Hall, Herbert Rochester Norton, station-master at the Stockingford Station of the Midland Railway, was charged with having embezzled sums amounting to 8s. and 5s. 4d., belonging to his employers.—Mr. Beale (firm of Marigold and Beale), of Birmingham, prosecuted, and Mr. H. A. Dewes, Nuneaton, defended.—Thomas Butler, a private detective, living at Birmingham, deposed: On the 29th of December last, I travelled by the 2.30 p.m. train from Saltley to Stockingford, on the Midland Railway, in company with a man named Edwin Hipkiss. I took a ticket from Saltley to Nuneaton, which is the station beyond Stockingford, and I got out at Stockingford. I asked the prisoner, who was station-master at Stockingford, what I had to pay, as I had got no ticket. The prisoner said, "Where do you come from?" and I answered, "From Birmingham." He then asked if there were two of us, and I replied "Yes." He said, "2s. 8d. each; 5s. 4d. altogether." I paid him half-a-crown towards my fare, and Hipkiss paid the remainder of the two fares.—Several witnesses gave evidence to show that the prisoner had not paid over the amounts he had received. He was committed for trial, bail being allowed.

MR. BOUCICAULT AND THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

This case, which was reported in a recent number of this journal, was brought to a conclusion at Marlborough Street Police Court, on Saturday. Mr. Montagu Williams said if the person who wrote the alleged libel would come forward and state that he did not intend to attack private character, that avowal would be deemed satisfactory. Mr. Murphy, for the *Pall Mall Gazette*, said he would readily declare, on the part of the publisher, that in publishing the article objected to, no prejudice to private character was contemplated. Mr. M. Williams would be content if the name of the writer was disclosed. Mr. Murphy said there were sufficient reasons to prevent him from acceding to such terms. After a short consultation with Mr. Boucicault, Mr. M. Williams said he would trust to the generosity, or rather the good feeling, of the parties connected with the *Pall Mall Gazette* to state publicly that, in publishing the article objected to, they did not intend anything detrimental to Mr. Boucicault's private character. If this were done nothing more would be heard of the matter. Mr. Knox said nothing could be more just and proper; and he would further say that such gentlemen as those connected with the *Pall Mall Gazette* would be the first to make an apology unasked. The *Pall Mall* of Monday contained an "assurance that nothing could have been further from the purpose of the writer than to refer, in any way, to the private character of Mr. Boucicault."

"She Stoops to Conquer" has been played upwards of a hundred times running at the St. James's Theatre.

The managers of Niblo's Theatre not fulfilling their part of the contract with Mr. Fechter, it is reported that he has effected arrangements with Edwin Booth, by which each actor will play "Hamlet" at Booth's Theatre on alternate evenings.

A German poet has translated Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," but as "*sechs hundert*" has no rhymes in the German, he has taken the liberty of increasing the number to one thousand, "*tausend*" admitting of several rhymes.

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. [537

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism, Gout, Tic-Doloreux.—Trouble will come at all times, and prevail at every season. Scarcely a week passes without our seeing or hearing of some friend stricken by these agonising maladies. The pain is situated in the joints, muscles, or nerves, whence it may be driven with ease. Foment the part well with warm salt and water, and, after drying the skin, let it be rubbed twice with Holloway's soothing ointment, which should also be rubbed into the neighbouring glands. It is always advisable to take Holloway's pills in these disorders, as they must assist the ointment's action. The pills check fever, purify the blood, and eject all morbid matters engendered by these diseases. [563

Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position.—(Advt.) [606

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

In these days of money-making we are all apt to enquire pretty closely into the worth of what we purchase. Everything is estimated at its money-value. If he regards matters in this vulgar light, Pope Pius IX. must look askance at the little bill that he has already incurred *in re* the Œcumenical Council. All the Bishops of the Roman Church are not to be entertained for nothing; in point of fact, not under £100 a day. This would not appear out of the way if the Council had lasted only one day, but here is the second month of its assembling just over; and it is no joke to be called upon to disburse something like £6,000 without (so far, at least) any particular result accruing from it. "Infallibility" is an expensive article.

If we could arrive at the number of obscene pictures, prints, and publications annually thrown off by hundreds of printing-presses, one portion of the public would be startled, and the other horrified. Some idea of the quantity of filth issued may be gathered from the quantity seized and destroyed—a most useful work accomplished by the Society for the Suppression of Vice. The Rev. F. E. Lloyd Jones, the Ordinary of Newgate, tells us that since its formation the Society has been the means of having delivered up and destroyed 129,681 obscene prints, 16,220 books illustrated with obscene engravings, 5 tons of letter-press of the same character in sheets, large quantities of infidel and blasphemous publications, 16,005 sheets of obscene songs, &c., 5,503 obscene cards, snuffboxes, &c.; 844 engraved copper plates; 428 lithographic stones; 95 wood blocks; 11 printing presses; 28 cwt. of type, including stereotype of several entire works of the greatest immorality. This public service the Society does unaided, and help is urgently required. To recommend the society as one especially deserving aid were supererogatory. Those who desire to subscribe, or wish for further information, should write to the secretary, Mr. C. H. Collette, 23, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

The famous case of "Jarndyce *v.* Jarndyce" had been "on" so long that counsel who had held a brief in it in their junior days had grown grey in arguing it, judges who began to hear the cause had died, and the mere mention of the case was sufficient to cause everybody to leave the court excepting those compelled by duty to remain. The Jarndyce case was not altogether a creation of the great novelist's brain; there was a solid substratum of facts to work upon; and if there are yet any who think Mr. Dickens exaggerated in his recital of the miseries which crowd the pages of "Bleak House," and which sprung out of the law's interminable delay, we would refer them to a case tried in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday. It was an action of ejectment, the question being how the boundary line was to be drawn between two houses in Gutter-lane, Cheapside, and the matter in dispute had arisen in the year 1794. The case was settled by arrangement after seventy-six years had elapsed. One of the counsel said he could have shown that the dispute existed 150 years ago. Jarndyce *v.* Jarndyce had lasted for several generations, but its glories "paled their ineffectual fires" before a case alluded to on Saturday by Lord Chief Justice Bovill, who remarked that in his earlier days he was engaged in a boundary suit which really and truly had been in existence ever since Domesday Book was compiled, and was only settled in the present century!

Certain trades' unionists and working men of Birmingham intend petitioning Parliament "to return to the ancient and constitutional practice of paying members." The question of paying legislators has arisen chiefly out of the candidature of Mr. Odger for Southwark and Mr. Applegarth's announced intention to contest Maidstone. Mr. Odger, it is known, is a poor man, and, even if he were elected to Parliament, would have some difficulty in maintaining himself. It is to remove such an obstacle as this that a movement is being made to obtain remuneration for members of Parliament. In America the senators enjoy quite a handsome income; in France, Norway, and other countries, legislators are paid during the time they are engaged in their Parliamentary duties; but the principle does not seem to be a good one, look at it which way we will, although occasionally a case may occur in which the plan of payment of members might be advantageously followed. Where legislators are paid they are compelled to attend closely to their official work, as is illustrated by what has just happened in America. The Legislature having adjourned from Friday till Monday, the Milwaukie "Wisconsin" protests against such a "wholesale robbery of the people," and tells the members that their time belongs to the State, which pays them their wages, and they should at least work eight hours a day for six days to complete a week's time! Imagine the *Times* and *Telegraph* rebuking Parliament for adjourning over the Derby Day or for the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays!

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Anything that will reduce the price of cigars will be hailed as a boon by a very large section of civilised humanity. Hitherto the best classes of "weeds" have been manufactured by hand, and the work has been costly: not only from its tediousness, but from the fact that the workmen employed each claim some eight or ten cigars a day as their perquisite. Some American inventors assert that they are about to revolutionize the trade and cheapen the manufacture by an ingenious machine, which has formed the subject of seven separate patents recently issued by the United States patent office, and of which many specimens are now in full operation in New York. The machine consists essentially of four rollers, whose surfaces are made concave, the curve of concavity corresponding to the required outline of the cigar they are to form. The tobacco being "bunched" and placed in a piece of leaf or "binder," is inserted between the rollers, and these being rapidly turned the tobacco is soon pressed into the orthodox cigar form. A strip of leaf, tipped with gum, to form the "wrapper," is then inserted at one end, and, the rotation being continued, it is tightly coiled and cemented round the core and the cigar is finished, the end of it opposite the point being squared during the turning process. The rotation of the rollers is effected by a wheel, which is worked by a treadle, as in the sewing machine. Of course speed is gained; and time is money. Another asserted advantage is, that the machine will work tobacco leaves that are too tender for hand-working. A girl can turn out fifteen hundred cigars a day with it—a quantity that it is stated would cost over twenty-five dollars to manufacture by hand. The machine is furnished with several sets of rollers for making cigars of different shapes and sizes.

The astronomers are looking forward to the total eclipse of the sun, which is to occur on the 22nd of December next. The first points to be determined are the most favourable locations for observing the phenomena; and accordingly we find the superintendent of the "Nautical Almanack" now circulating a chart, showing the path of the moon's shadow across the earth. At all points along this path the eclipse will be seen to be total: north or south of it only a partial eclipse will be visible. The most accessible regions traversed by it are the south of Spain and the north of Africa (Algiers); it passes over Sicilly and crosses to Greece. The chief towns in good position are Tavira, Xeres, Malaga, Oran, Batna, and Syracuse. At each of these the eclipse will be total for about two minutes. Travellers going south for the winter will have something to look forward to.

Deliberations and discussions upon standards of weight and measure have of late largely occupied scientific men. There are rumours of an international commission, to decide upon a primary *métre*, from which all metrical measuring countries are to take their standards; about this we may have more to say by and bye. At present we have to note that our Standard Commission have issued their third report, which is devoted to the question of abolishing the Troy weight. This abolition by law is recommended; and it is further suggested that after twelve months from the passing of an act for the purpose, the use of Troy weight shall be illegal in shops and sale places, but that its employment for commerce in manufactories and workshops be permitted for ten years. Other recommendations are, that legal expressions of weight and fineness of gold and silver be made according to the metric system instead of the grain and carat system (that is to say that the millessimal or centessimal proportions of precious metal and alloy be quoted); and that in substitute for Troy weight it shall be optional for all persons to use either the avoirdupois or the metric weights.

Such a fall of snow as we read about, but do not often see, was reported to the French Academy last week. It occurred at Colliure, in the Eastern Pyrenees, on the 21st of January and the following day, for it continued for forty-four consecutive hours. On parts of the land the snow accumulated to a depth of fully five feet. Nothing comparable to this storm has happened since the year 1804. But it was not merely the quantity of snow that rendered the event interesting. The observant reporter states that the palm trees were completely flattened down, and some of them became buried for ten or twelve days in a mass of ice and snow; yet they suffered very little compared with the orange, lemon, and olive trees, which were destroyed. The bearing of this observation is to show that geologists may have been to hasty in drawing certain conclusions as to climates in past times, from the discovery of palm trees in the miocene strata: for it appears evident that these plants can stand a far colder climate than is generally believed. The author of the communication to the Academy considers that the death of plants in winter is not simply due to cold.

A noteworthy banquet was lately given in Berlin by the German Chemical Society, in honour of their retiring president, the famous Dr. Hofmann. There was a large gathering of Doctors and Professors, and many foreigners who could not attend, sent "telegrams of felicitation." So far, there was nothing uncommon; but two droll incidents followed. First, an "ode to aniline" was said, or sung, we are not told which; and then there was distributed a photo-lithograph of Dr. Hofmann, under the emblem of Jupiter Ammon (to typify his researches on ammonium), with an aureole of aniline colours. We are told that the "ode" caused great merriment and general applause. Did the audience laugh *with* or *at* the performers?

It is stated, upon the authority of Professor Asa Gray, who has been closely studying the subject, that naphthaline may be advantageously used instead of camphor in museums, for specimen cabinets, &c., as an effective preservative against the ravages of moths and other destructive insects. Ladies may borrow the hint for the preservation of their furs; but the odour of naphthaline is not quite so agreeable as that of camphor. This may be the reason that it the more effectually scares the moths.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The continuation of the frost in the early part of last week was not very favourably regarded by any portion of the community, except inveterate skaters, who, as long as they could perform the inside and outside edge, cut figures of eight, &c., would not have minded a postponement of the Lincoln and Waterloo meetings *sine die.* Professional followers of the turf are anxious to get into harness again, and sporting writers are heartily tired of making bricks without straw, so that the thaw, which enabled both the racing and coursing to take place within the week for which they were fixed, was heartily welcomed.

The Lincoln fixture must be pronounced a failure. It suffered from the postponement, and many of its usual patrons did not think it would come off, and consequently missed the first day. The loss of the two-year-old races seems to have broken the back of the meeting, and the steeplechases are very poor substitutes for them. Under the circumstances, ten must be considered a good field for the handicap. Van Amburgh, as was the case last year, started first favourite, but only finished third; while Sycee, the winner in 1869, was second, in spite of carrying 16lbs. more than on that occasion, and making all the running for her stable companion, Royal Rake, who secured a six lengths victory. After winning the race so easily for two successive years, Blanton's horses will probably be looked after on future occasions. The defeat of Scarrington, the great northern hunter, by Primrose, caused the latter to be introduced into the quotations for the Grand National: but two miles over hurdles, is rather different to four miles and a half across country. The remaining events were only of passing interest.

The running in the Waterloo Cup was somewhat peculiar, and backers of favourites experienced a dreadful time of it, as Black Huntsman, S.S., Claude, Pauline, Master McGrath, and Bed of Stone, from all of whom great things were expected, went down in the first round. The excitement as Master McGrath and Lady Lyons were put in the slips was intense, and when she drew away from him in the run up, the horror of those who had taken 3 to 1 about him, may well be imagined. In 1868, Lord Lurgan's dog was extraordinarily fast and very clever; last year he was faster than ever, but decidedly clumsy; but this year he showed neither pace nor cleverness. Lady Lyons, who beat him so cleverly, had terribly bad luck. Before she could be taken up after her brilliant kill, another hare was started, and she ran a pumping single-handed course. This made her so stiff, that she had to run twice before she could dispose of My Goodness; and in the second ties, after two undecideds with Bendimere, she could hardly move, and he beat her very easily. Black Huntsman, in spite of his grand looks and great private reputation, is evidently only a moderate dog; but his own sister, Pauline, has been overworked this season, or she would surely have managed to beat Pedestrian. S.S., who won the all-aged stakes at Newmarket in such grand style, never served a point against Requiem; and Commodore seemed able to do what he liked with the undefeated Bed of Stone. In the first ties, Bab-at-the-Bowster beat Inkstand in grand style; Cataclysm caused a great surprise by bowling over Requiem; and Margrave was a little too fast for that promising puppy Pretender. Nothing remarkable occurred in the second ties, except the defeat of the luckless Lady Lyons, to which we have previously alluded. The third ties saw the last of the gallant little "Bab," who could make no fight with Cataclysm; and eventually Mr. Spinks' lucky purchase, Sea Cove, by Strange Idea—Curiosity, who has never yet been beaten, won the Cup, Lord Binning's Bendimere, by Cauld Kail—Bergamot, as runner up.

The Purse showed Pauline to be hopelessly out of form, as she was led, and easily defeated by old Malt Liquor. Master McGrath was so exhausted by his submersion under the ice, that Lord Lurgan would not let him run again, and he is to go at once to the stud; and in the final course, Bed of Stone, by Portland—Imperatrice, beat S.S., by Ridley—Susan Blue Hat. The Plate was eventually left to Way Warden, by Cauld Kail—Charmer, and Pretender, by Cardinal York—Little Rebel, and fell to the former. It will be noticed that every winner and runner-up, with the exception of S.S., was a puppy, which goes far to prove, that unless an old dog is exceptionally good, he cannot cope with a fresh youngster.

We have heard nothing further of interest relative to the late match for the billiard championship. Cook beat Roberts, jun., two or three times last week, and in one of these matches made a break of 373. We do not think that the son will improve on his father's performance when he encounters the champion, and we must repeat our frequently expressed opinion that Cook has nothing to fear from any one except Joseph Bennett, who is a most dangerous rival. The latter played a return match with the ex-champion last week, "spot-hazard barred." Roberts is terribly out of luck just now, and, though at one time he was 140 points in front, he was defeated by 74. This line makes Bennett about the same as Cook as an all round player, and we shall look forward to a match between them on the new tables with the greatest interest.

A meeting of the Committee of the Civil Service Athletic Sports has just taken place. The seventh annual meeting will be brought off on May 28th, at the old ground at Beaufort House. The whole programme will be run through in one day, and excellent sport is anticipated. Owing to the partial failure of the Strangers' Race last year, it will be made a handicap. One mile is the distance selected, and, from the value of the prizes, a very large entry is expected. The first meeting of the London Athletic Club is fixed for April 2nd, when the handsome challenge cups which Messrs. Chinnery, Waddell, and W. Waddell so kindly presented to the club, will be competed for, for the first time.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The proceedings of both Houses have been eclipsed by the disclosures made in the Divorce Court. In the House of Lords the Jurisdiction of Judges Bill has been read a first time. By this bill it will be lawful for any one of the judges of any one of the three superior courts at Westminster to sit, upon request, in any of the other courts, for every purpose, with the same jurisdiction and powers as if he were originally one of the body to which he might be invited. The Sunday Trading Bill has been read a second time. It appears that the Act regulating Sunday trading was passed in the reign of Charles II., and that it is now a failure, 10,000 shops being kept open on Sundays in London and its suburbs alone. Lord Chelmsford, who brought in the bill, said he had endeavoured to study the wants and habits of the humbler classes of tradesmen; but the Lord Chancellor doubted if the bill would be satisfactory.

Three new members have taken their seats in the House of Commons—Col. Beresford (Southwark), Mr. Plunket (Dublin University), and the Hon. N. Grosvenor (Chester). The Marquis of Hartington explained that the break-down of the telegraphs resulted from the unprecedented weather, which had affected the wires to a degree never before experienced. Mr. W. E. Forster brought in his Education Bill on Thursday. The main principle of the bill was the laying down as a legal enactment—

> That there should be sufficient schools throughout the country, and that wherever there was proved to be educational destitution the local authorities should be compelled to supply it. For this purpose the country would be mapped out into school districts, corresponding in towns to the borough boundaries, and in the country to the parishes. The Government would have power to send down Inspectors to report on the state of education in each of these districts, and where they found it to be sufficient and efficient there would be no interference.

The inspection was to be undenominational, there would be an enlarged Conscience Clause, and—

> A year from the passing of the Act would be given to test the effect of voluntary efforts, and after that, if the educational means were reported to be deficient, School Boards would be elected in each district—in boroughs by the Town Council, in the rural districts by the Vestries—which would have power to levy rates, to be applied, with the assistance of Government grants, to the establishment of schools.

The finances would still come from three sources—the general taxation of the country, the payments of parents, and voluntary subscriptions. The bill would compel the attendance of all children between the ages of five and twelve. The bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for the 14th of March. In reply to Mr. Stapleton, Mr. Bruce said he had made inquiries into a case recently heard at the Ilford Petty Sessions as to the treatment of a girl in the Barking Jute Factory. He found that the facts with respect to the assault had been greatly exaggerated, and with respect to the conduct of the Magistrates had been much misrepresented. The Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill (which is referred to in another page) was read a second time; and a Committee was ordered to inquire into local rating. Answering a question put by Sir G. Jenkinson, Mr. Bruce said the civil authorities had properly suppressed any undue display of loyalty in Dublin on the occasion of the return of the amnestied Fenians. He was not able to express an opinion as to the language used by Mr. Butt, Q.C.; but no doubt whatever Mr. Butt said would have been fully reported locally, and if he had used improper language it would be brought under the notice of the Lord Chancellor.—In answer to Mr. Pell, the Marquis of Hartington was unable to say when the town of Hinckley, Leicestershire, was likely to receive the benefit of the postal telegraph.—Leave was given to Mr. Muntz to bring in a bill to amend the Adulteration of Food and Drinks Act of 1860, and to extend its provisions to drugs, &c.—On Wednesday the Life Assurance Companies' Bill was read a second time, as was also the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Remuneration Bill.

BIRTHS.

LABOUCHERE.—On the 16th inst., at 23, Chapel-street, St. James's-square, Mrs. James Labouchere, of a son.

JULIAN.—On the 16th inst., at Farfield House, Kidderminster, the wife of Claudius Julian, Esq., of a daughter.

ONSLOW.—On the 10th inst., at Stardens, Gloucestershire, the wife of Captain A. G. Onslow, 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter, stillborn.

RUDDLE.—On the 16th inst., at Boroughbury, Peterborough, Mrs. James Ruddle, of a daughter.

ST. JEAN.—On the 16th inst., at Malvern Wells, the wife of Mons. de Stage St. Jean, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—HARWOOD.—On the 16th inst., at New-street Chapel, Worthing, by the Rev. John Adams, Sextus Vernon Clark, youngest son of the late Thomas Clark, formerly of Edgbaston, Birmingham, to Mary Harwood, youngest daughter of the late Henry Harwood, Esq., of Angmering, Sussex.

WILLIAMSON—BRIGHT.—On the 17th inst., at St. Michael's, near Tenbury, by the Rev. Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, Bart., John Williamson, Esq., late of H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry, to Gertrude Una, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Bright, of Totterton Hall, Salop.

BRACEY—SHUTE.—On the 17th inst., at Christ Church, Clifton, by the Rev. F. S. Dale, vicar of St. Luke's, Birmingham, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Waters, B.A., curate of Christ Church, Charles H. Bracey, M.B., of Priory House, Birmingham, to Edith, eldest daughter of John Shute, Esq., Glenalvon House, Clifton. No cards.

HUSSEY—ROBSON.—On the 17th inst., at Old Milverton, Warwickshire, by the Rev. M. E. Browne, assisted by the Rev. H. G. Hopkins, Peter Hussey, Lieut. R.A., eldest son of Edward Hussey, Esq., of Litrough, County Kerry, Ireland, to Jane Sarah Teresa, eldest daughter of Charles Robson, Esq., Lurdenlaw, Kelso, N.B.

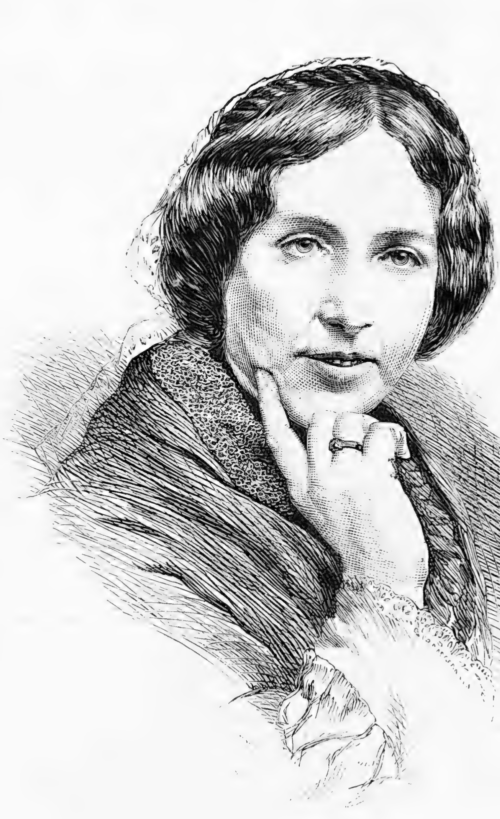
QUINCEY—CAVE.—On the 17th inst., at the parish church, Peterborough, by the Rev. W. Hill, vicar, Mr. C. Quincey, seed merchant, Peterborough, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Cave, Fulney Nurseries, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

DEATHS.

BAXTER.—On the 16th inst., after several years' painful affliction (borne with the greatest fortitude), John, the eldest and beloved son of Mr. J. Baxter, printer, &c., Hinckley, aged 23 years; deeply lamented by his family and a large circle of friends.

SHEPHEARD.—On the 17th February, at Leamington, Mary, widow of the late Samuel Shepheard, Esq., of Cairo, and Eathorpe Hall, aged 53.

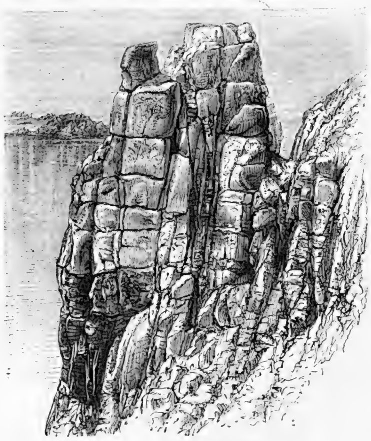
MRS. GLADSTONE.


MRS. GLADSTONE.

In our last number we gave an engraving of Miss Carpenter, a lady who has spent a life-time in helping the poor. We are this week enabled to give the portrait of another member of the noble army of good and kind ladies — Mrs. Gladstone, the object of whose great exertions has been the amelioration of suffering and the general welfare of the poor.

Mrs. Gladstone is the eldest daughter of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. In 1839 she was married to William Ewart Gladstone, who now stands at the head of our Government, and whose name is a household word in England, and well-known throughout the world. Apart from the great statesman, Mrs. Gladstone has won a position for herself, and she will occupy a prominent place in history amongst the many ladies celebrated for their benevolence who have adorned this nineteenth century. Although Mrs. Gladstone's labours are not confined to any period, yet her exertions were particularly marked during the prevalence of the cholera epidemic in the East of London a few years ago. Until July, 1866, there had not been a single case of cholera in London, although in foreign parts it had raged to a frightful extent, but by the end of August 2,335 deaths from cholera and 1,074 from diarrhœa were recorded, the majority being in East London. Hundreds were sent to the London Hospital, situate in Whitechapel; first one ward and then another was set apart for the exclusive use of cholera patients, until three sets of wards were fully occupied. The pressure upon the medical attendants and nurses was very severe, as a matter of course, but they stood bravely to their posts, and made themselves equal to the task. Mrs. Gladstone was one of the first persons of note that came to their help, and she began by volunteering to obtain help for the committee. Of course her kind offer was accepted, and she at once sent a band of sisters from All Saints' Home, Margaret-street, who, every evening, superintended the night nursing at the Hospital, and in the morning returned to the Home; thus the hospital authorities were relieved of a great deal of labour and anxiety. Mrs. Gladstone herself was a daily visitor. One who seems to have been officially connected with the staff thus speaks of the efficient services she rendered: "I myself saw the great effects produced by the constant fearless visits to our cholera wards of Mrs. Gladstone, who for the last two or three years has been one of the kindest, most sympathising, most Christian of the many helpers in my hard but happy work." Honourable mention was also made in the ensuing report of the Hospital of the valuable services rendered by Mrs. Gladstone in that hour of need.

It was while making these daily calls at the Hospital, that the benevolent lady became acquainted with the fact that even when the patients recovered from cholera they had but poor and wretched homes to return to—unhealthy crowded little dens, that afforded but small chance to one seeking health and strength; she was also impressed by a sad result of the epidemic—the great increase of helpless orphans. With that determination which has characterised all her efforts, she at once made earnest appeals for help; nor did she rest until she had opened an Orphanage and Temporary Convalescent Home at Clapton, by which means she was enabled to rescue many from almost inevitable death.


TOL-PEDN, PENWITH.

When the cholera had disappeared, a great strain was taken off the funds of the London Hospital, and at this time the committee showed their gratitude to Mrs. Gladstone by voting £100 towards her Convalescent Home.

Mrs. Gladstone is still an earnest worker for the health and happiness of the poor—she is a frequent visitor at the hospitals, and also at other institutions. Without any show or parade she has been in the habit of passing in two or three times a week, and so quietly has this been done that her visits have sometimes been only known by the results. One day her visit was made known by many beautiful flowers found in the children's ward.

Mrs. Gladstone's latest exertions have been directed to the establishment of a permanent Convalescent Hospital for the East of London, which is now *un fait accompli*. This noble institution, which is now in full working order, and dealing out its blessings every day in the year, owes its existence entirely to Mrs. Gladstone. This latter achievement shows how familiar the noble-hearted lady is with the real wants and difficulties of the poorer classes, for it is when leaving the sick-bed that their position is really the most deplorable, and further relief and quietness at such a time have been provided for them by Mrs. Gladstone.

Affairs in Spain.—The Carlist party in Spain appears to be daily becoming more formidable. The Lisbon leaders have determined to cross the frontier on the Portuguese side, and several chiefs, with disciplined bands, have already passed unmolested into Spain from France. A place where all the insurgents are to meet is declared to have been fixed. The Duke de Montpensier has published a letter of thanks to the people of Asturias for their partizanship towards his candidature. In it the Duke asserts that Spain is now "by tradition, adoption, and affection his only country."

The Armenian Church.—The Pope has despatched Monsignor Plugm to Constantinople with special powers in the hope of putting an end to the schism in the Armenian community.

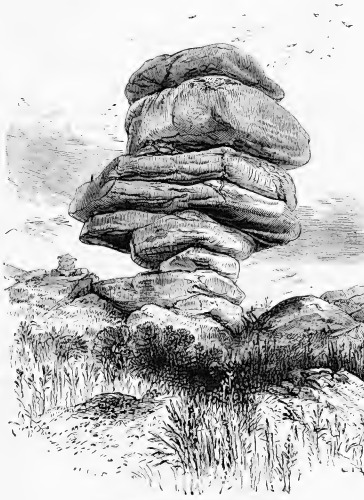
GRANITE.

Those tourists who have gone through Devon and Cornwall will have seen the granite cliffs which make those western shores so picturesque and fanciful. Both on Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor a *tor* stands grand in its solitude, reminding one of the giants which are said to have once inhabited these parts. Granite unquestionably exercises a great and powerful influence over the mind. In it (says an enthusiastic writer) we view the backbone of the land—the oldest of the igneous rocks, the mighty stage on which for countless æons the secondary and tertiary geological periods have wrought their marvellous changes. Although the use of granite is discarded by military engineers, it is unrivalled for breakwaters, lighthouses, and other maritime works. Granite is all about us—we see it everywhere, in the streets, in our public buildings, and in our finest pottery and porcelain. The granite system is developed chiefly in Cornwall—at Dartmoor, the Scilly Isles, and at Lundy, besides four principal patches at the Land's End, Carn Menelez, near Penryn, Hensbarrow, and Brown Willy. The granite for the Duke of Wellington's sarcophagus came from Luxulian; it is visible, with that of the Cheese-wring and Penryn quarries, in Waterloo and London Bridges; you will find it also on the field of Waterloo. At Lamorna Cove, Penzance, a block of granite was quarried for the great Exhibition of 1862 weighing upwards of 22 tons, and being more than 22 feet high. The granite system also occurs in the West of England, in the Lake District, in Wales, in the Malvern Hills (as syenite), and at the Mount Sorrel quarries in Leicestershire. Most of the great mountain chains of the world are made of it—the Grampians and Ailsa Crag, the Wicklow mountains, the Alps, and the Pyrenees; the central range of Madagascar is composed of it; it is found in the Andes of South America, and in Massachusetts the Quincey quarries are famous. Partly from its elevation, and still more from its composition, granite is uniformly grim, naked, and desolate. On the level coast of Lincolnshire are to be picked up rounded and striated fragments of granite, boulders of which are turned up by the ploughman. The *savans* say that the Northern Drift passed over these parts, and that they are granite mementoes dropped from some iceberg as it careered along from the Arctic regions, just as every summer at present thousands of icebergs float along the east coast of Greenland towards the open sea.

Granite fences are amongst the most striking objects in the granite districts. Churches, stiles, pigsties, and fences are alike built of this stone. The fences are well-nigh indestructible in their solidity; and before the lapse of many years, becoming overgrown with heather, fern, and stonecrop, and with their interstices gradually filled with the mould resulting from their decay, they almost acquire the character of the natural rock. It is a curious speculation how far the independence and sturdy nature of the inhabitants of a granite country is due to the character of the district. Certain it is that the children of such a soil possess a hard-heartedness of their own which at once distinguishes them from their less rugged neighbours. The Highlander does not differ from the Lowland farmer more than the Cornish miner does from the sleepy Devon rustic.

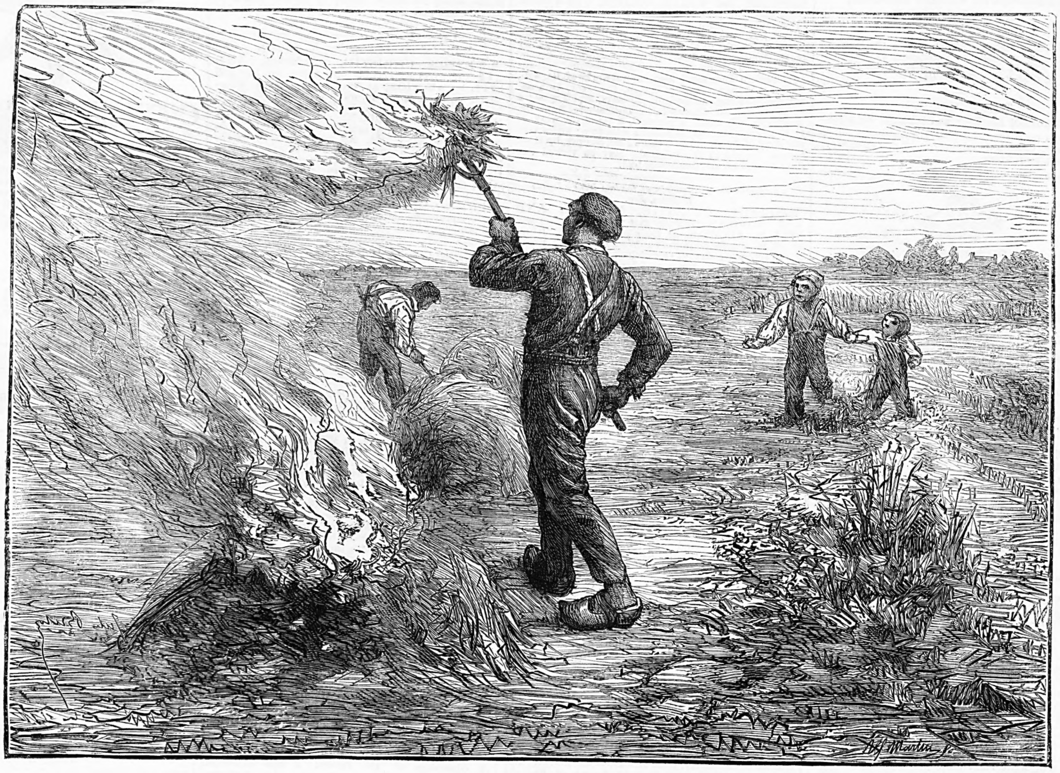
From the decomposing quartz and felspar of granite districts, the soil is rendered almost worthless in agriculture, presenting thereby a strange contrast to countries where decomposed hornblende predominates. At the Lizard, for instance, where the soil is of this character, corn crops are specially fine; land produces a high rental; and it is upon record that a single acre of this district has produced the extraordinary crop of ninety bushels of barley.

The decomposed felspar becomes *kaolin*, a china clay, an essential ingredient in the manufacture of the finer kinds of pottery and porcelain. In one year upwards of 81,000 tons of *kaolin* were exported from Devon and Cornwall. Our illustrations below both represent granitic formations.

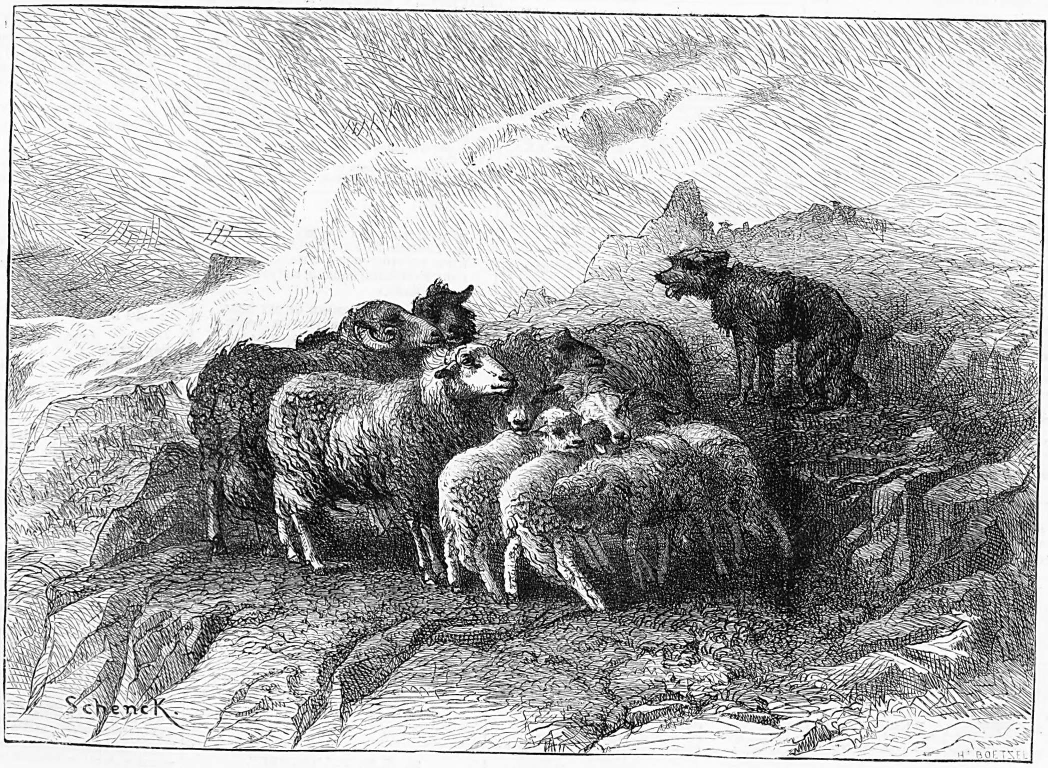

CHEESE-WRING, CORNWALL.

Dr. Temple and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. — According to the *John Bull* the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on Friday was divested of a great portion of that intense interest which would otherwise have marked it, by the withdrawal by Archdeacon Denison of his amendment against the appointment of the Bishop of Exeter to the office of a Vice-president of the Society. It was not, however, destined that the meeting should pass off quite tamely, and Mr. Trevor, a son of Canon Trevor, made a last attempt to propose an amendment. Many speakers, including the Rev. R. T. West, who was to have seconded Archdeacon Denison's amendment, Dr. Miller, the Rev. W. D. Maclagan, and others, earnestly deprecated any attempt to raise the question again, and ultimately Dr. Temple was elected with the other Vice-presidents.

The Convent Case.—The case of Saurin *v.* Starr and Kennedy is understood to be finally settled on these terms:—The £300 dowry to be returned (which is tantamount to a verdict for the defendant); each side to pay their own costs; the suit in Chancery to be set aside, each party also to pay their own costs; all papers which have passed in the suit to be returned to the respective parties, and all imputations on both sides to be withdrawn.


A. J. Martin Sc.

PREPARING FOR SEED TIME. *(See page 428.)*


Schenck.
H. BOETZEL

BEFORE THE STORM. *(See page 428.)*

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.
Under the Management of Mr. M. H. Simpson.

Last Night of Dion Boucicault's Great Drama,
"THE COLLEEN BAWN."
To conclude with the wonderful Pantomime,
"BLUE BEARD."

☞ Notwithstanding crowded houses, the Manager is compelled, by previous arrangements, to announce the LAST NIGHT of the "COLLEEN BAWN," and LAST WEEK of "BLUE BEARD."

THIS EVENING,
The "COLLEEN BAWN" and "BLUE BEARD."

Seats may be secured by letter, or personal application to Mr. Charles Humphreys. Box Office Open from Eleven until Three. [462

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. James Rodgers.

Unparalleled Success of the Great PANTOMIME, "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; or HARLEQUIN BOY BLUE, and THE FAIRIES OF THE GLOW-WORM DELL," by Mr. CHARLES DALY. The beautiful DRESSES designed by Mrs. JAMES RODGERS. The Magnificent SCENERY by Mr. R. M. HYDE; COLUMBINE, Miss LILLY DAVIS; HARLEQUIN, Mr. C. ASH; and the Great CLOWN of CLOWNS, HARRY HEMMING. The whole produced under the personal direction of Mr. James Rodgers.

MORNING PERFORMANCE, Every Thursday, at Two p.m.

Places can be secured at the Box Office, from Eleven till Three; and by Letters, Telegrams, and Post Office Orders, by Mr. C. Tucker, Box Office.

Carriages ordered at 10.45. [521

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE,
PATRONISED BY
ROYALTY AND THE NOBILITY OF GREAT BRITAIN,
Will commence, for a short Season, in the
CURZON HALL, SUFFOLK STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
THURSDAY, MARCH 3rd.

Mr. Charles Hengler deems a lengthy announcement of his Establishment unnecessary. The unprecedented Patronage bestowed upon it in every large City and Town is a sufficient guarantee that this Cirque Variété stands pre-eminent.

Mr. C. H. refers with pride to the great success of his two previous visits to Birmingham, and his Patrons may be assured that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a renewal of their Patronage.

Names of Artists and other particulars will be duly announced. [595

WRECK OF THE "SPINDRIFT."

100 Pieces of 32in. Gray CALICO, heavy 2½d., 3½d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard.

500 Pieces of 30in. Heavy Gray DRILL, 15lb. weight, 4½d. and 5d. per yard.

1,000 RUGS, CARRIAGE RUGS, HORSE RUGS, and RAILWAY RUGS, 1s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. each.

36in. Fine White CALICO, at 3d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard.

Common White CALICO, 56in. wide, 3½d. per yard.

White Imitation IRISH LINEN, 33in., 3½d. per yard.

22in. COTTON CHECKS, 4d. per yard.

Striped GINGHAM, 25in., 3½ per yard.

Black and Scarlet BROAD CLOTH, 3s. per yard, all wool.

24in. Striped GINGHAM, 2½d. per yard.

250 Large Printed SHAWLS, Cashmere, 1¾d. yard, 1s. 3d. each.

Best All-wove Fancy SHIRTINGS, full width, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per yard.

Large size HEARTH RUGS, very durable, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. each.

50 Sets of fine Cut DECANTERS, 11s. 6d. set. Cut CLARET BOTTLES, 5s. each.

BLANKETS, White, Red, Green, Blue, Brown, and Gray, from 6s. 6d. pair.

Lot of Single BLANKETS, all Colours, at 1s. 3d. per lb.

8-in. SCISSORS, 2d. pair. CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. 3d. dozen.

Brown BLANKETS, 3s. 3d. pair.

15,000 Yards of Scotch and Yorkshire All-wool TROUSERING, 2s. yard, to pick.

AT G. ORAM'S, 124, BROAD STREET, [576

THE PARCELS CONVEYANCE COMPANY
(Limited).—Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867, and Registered.—Capital, £20,000 (with power to increase the amount with the consent of the Shareholders), in 10,000 shares of £2 each.

Chairman—EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., F.R.S,, &c.

Bankers—Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard Street.

Full Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the Bankers and Offices of the Company.

The Share List of this Company will Close for London on the 26th instant, and the Country on the 28th.

JOSEPH SIMPSON, *Secretary, pro tem.*
17, Pavement, Finsbury, Feb. 19, 1870. [597

PERKS AND JONES,
WHOLESALE TEA MERCHANTS,
MARKET HALL PASSAGE, HIGH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [585

LIVERY BUTTONS.—Order your Livery Crest, and Monogram BUTTONS from PIGOTT and Co., with their "FAST SHANKS," St. Paul's Square, Birmingham. [557

LLOYD & CO.,
157, *ISLINGTON*,
BIRMINGHAM.

Patentees and Manufacturers of Perambulators, and Bath Chairs of every description.

Wholesale and Retail. [603

WANTED, now, or at Lady-day, a SHOP and Convenient HOUSE, suitable for Bookseller and Stationer (in Broad Street, Parade, or Bristol Street). Rent moderate.—Address, B., 108, New Street.

Choice modern Pictures, and a fine copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, by Selous.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at One o'clock precisely, a beautiful assemblage of modern PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, from different private collections; including Young Musicians, a beautiful cabinet work of H. Le Jeune, A.R.A.; Sophia and Olivia, and Bonnie Lassie, two charming works of C. Baxter; "Going to Mass," by G. H. Boughton; "Tired Out," an exquisite gem of Plassan; "Threading Grandmother's Needle," a beautiful work of Duverger; also, capital works of Barwell, Collins, Coleman, Cooper, Claxton, De Wint, Duncan, Goodall, Herring, Richardson, Roberts, and Tayler; a small portrait of Charles I., by Poelemberg, from Dr. Bawtrey's collection; a pastoral, a beautiful work of G. Schalken, from Mr. Morland's collection; and a very fine copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, by H. S. Selous, the size of the original. May be viewed two days preceding, and catalogues had.

The Collection of Porcelain of the late Henry Loftus Wigram, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, March 2, and following day, at One o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors), the very choice and well-known collection of rare PORCELAIN, formed by Henry Loftus Wigram, Esq., deceased, late of Grosvenor-square. It comprises twelve vases and jardinières of the finest old Sèvres, several of which are of the highest importance and rarity; also écuelles, plateaux, cabarets, and cups and saucers of the finest quality, a Sèvres dessert service from Stowe, eight beautiful vases of old Chelsea, a beautiful service of old Tournay, fine specimens of old Dresden, Capo di Monte, Frankenthal, and Menecy porcelain, some important pieces of old Chinese and Japanese porcelain, fine old marqueterie, tables of the time of Louis XV. and XVI., a splendid table of Florentine mosaic, and a small collection of ancient and modern pictures. May be viewed two days preceding, and catalogues had.

Service of Plate of the late Henry Loftus Wigram, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on FRIDAY, March 4, at One o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors), the valuable SERVICE of PLATE of Henry Loftus Wigram, Esq., deceased, late of Grosvenor-square, comprising a pair of grand candelabra for four lights each (from Stowe), a pair of handsome vase-shaped ice-pails, a beautiful tankard of Indian workmanship, salvers and waiters, tea and coffee service, a pair of silver-gilt candlesticks (from Queen Adelaide's collection), an old silver-gilt peg tankard, a twelve dozen service of shell and fiddle pattern forks and spoons; also, a capital plated service of dish covers, entrée and other dishes, &c. May be viewed two days preceding, and catalogues had.

Cellar of Wines of the late Henry Loftus Wigram, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on FRIDAY, March 4, at One o'clock (by order of the Legatees), the cellar of fine OLD WINES of Henry Loftus Wigram, Esq., deceased, lying in the cellars in Grosvenor-square, comprising 80 dozens of old sherry, from Messrs. White and Co., and Messrs. Campbell and Co.; 55 dozens of fine old Madeira, from Messrs. Blackburn and Co., Messrs. Phelps and Co., and Sheres, Waugh, and Co.; 40 dozens of champagne, from Messrs. Wheatley and Pike; 60 dozens of Château Margaux, of the vintages of 1851, 1857, and 1859, from Messrs. Gledstane and Co.; 35 dozens magnums of Château Lafitte, of the vintages of 1848 and 1851, from Messrs. Gledstane and Messrs. Paris and Tower; and small parcels of other wines. Samples may be had on payment for the same four days preceding the sale, and catalogues at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's Offices.

Beautiful Water-colour Drawings, the property of a gentleman.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, March 5, at One precisely, a small but very choice collection of WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, the property of a gentleman, including four very fine works of Birket Foster, five charming works of Frederick Tayler, and fine examples of W. Hunt, S. Prout, Sherrin, F. W. Topham, &c.; also a series of 24 exquisite drawings, painted to illustrate "The Nobility of Life," by E. H. Poynter, A.R.A., H. Le Jeune, A.R.A., E. Duncan, J. D. Watson, F. Walker, &c.; also a collection of 40 choice water-colour drawings and pictures, the property of a gentleman, several of which were exhibited at Manchester and at the International Exhibitions; also a collection of beautiful works of Birket Foster, and six engraved works of Harrison Weir. May be viewed two days preceding, and catalogues had.

The choice cellar of Wines of the late David Hart, Esq., of Leytonstone.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on TUESDAY, March 8, and two following days, at one o'clock precisely (by order of the trustees), the very extensive and valuable CELLAR of OLD WINES of David Hart, Esq., deceased, of the Park, Leytonstone, comprising about 3,000 dozen of fine old wines, including a large quantity of old vintage Port, many years in bottle, shipped by Messrs. Taylor, Sanderman, Dow, Gould, Campbell, Martinez, Cockburn, Smith, Woodhouse, Garrards, and Morgan; fine old pale, gold, also Amontillado and Solera Sherry, chiefly Martinez, Misa, Rutherford, and Garvez's shippings; Chablis of the vintage of 1865; Sauterne of 1858 and 1850, Barsac, Chambertin of 1858, Château Margaux of 1858, Château Lagrange, Château la Therme, Château d'Issau, Chateau Beaumont, Volney, Chambertin, Maçon, Beaune, and Nuits, in quart and pint bottles; Champagne, Veuve Cliquot, Roederer, Moet, and Chandon's, and some pale Brandy of Hennessey's of 1858.

The Collection of Ancient and Modern Pictures of the late David Hart, Esq., of Leytonstone.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's square, on FRIDAY, March 11, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the trustees), the valuable collection of PICTURES formed by David Hart, Esq., deceased, removed from his late residence, The Park, Leytonstone, comprising about 120 works of the ancient and modern schools, including a Head of Flora, a very fine work of W. Etty, R.A.; several admirable works of Madame Soyer; a very fine work of Solomon Ruysdael; several decorative pictures by H. Andrews; also specimens of

Albano
Armfield
Bateman
Baptieste
Barland
Berghem
Both
Brecklencamp
Breughel
Canaletti
Claude
Clater
Cuyp
Dolce
Earl
Guido
Hughtenborg
Kidd
Lancret
La Sueur
Maratti
Netscher
Ostade
Poussin
Rubens
Shayer
Storck
Steen
Teniers
Titian
Van Bloemen
Van Stry
Van Uden
Weenix
Wilson
Wouverman

Also a large carved armoire, a buhl cabinet table and clock, and a pair of very large Italian alabaster vases. May be viewed two days preceding and catalogues had.

The Collection of Pictures of the late John Scott, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, March 12, by order of the Executors, the valuable collection of PICTURES formed by John Scott, Esq., deceased, comprising nearly 200 works, chiefly by modern artists of the English and Belgian Schools, and a few by old masters.

The Library of the late Rev. W. Harness.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at One o'clock precisely, the Theological, Dramatic, and Miscellaneous LIBRARY of the Rev. William Harness, deceased, comprising Camden Society's publications, a complete set, 103 vols.; Library of the Fathers, 40 vols.; a complete set of Valpy's Delphin and Variorum Classics, 180 vols.; Percy Society's publications, 30 vols.; Shakespeare Society's publications, 18 vols.; the Dramatic Works of Ben Jonson, Massinger, Ford, Beaumont and Fletcher, Peele, Marlowe, Greene and Webster, Shakspeariana, and editions of the works of Shakspeare, &c. May be viewed two days preceding, and catalogues had.

Extensive Collection of Pictures by the Old Masters.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on FRIDAY, March 18, and following day, a very extensive and valuable collection of PICTURES by old masters, of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch, French, and English schools, formed by a well-known collector. Further notice will be given.

Astronomical Instruments, from the Hartwell-house Observatory.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 1 o'clock precisely, the valuable collection of ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS, used by the late Dr. Lee at the Hartwell-house Observatory; comprising a costly transit instrument by T. Jones, 5ft. focus, with all the necessary apparatus; a sidereal clock by Vullamy, specially made for Dr. Lee; two Gregorian telescopes, one by Cooke: an equatorial stand by Cooke, an object glass, Dawe's solar eyepiece clock with sidereal face by Borton, Journeymans clock, hand telescopes, ancient Italian telescope, theodolite, three quadrants, a planetarium, a circumferentor, a reflecting circle, compass, &c. 598

Extensive Sale of high-class Furniture, valuable Oil Paintings, rare Engravings, Old Dresden China, Glass, Linen, Books, Plate, and Plated Wares, Ornamental items in Ormolu, &c.

HENRY EDWARDS and SON have received instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mrs. Webb, to SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 8 and 9, 1870, commencing punctually at Eleven, the whole of the costly FURNITURE of five Chambers, Landing and Hall, Bed and Table Linen, Silver-plate and Plated Wares, Books, contents of Dining Room, Drawing Room, China Pantry, Butler's Pantry, Kitchen, and Cellar; magnificent DINNER SERVICE of 144 PIECES; Set of Glassware of 150 Pieces; a fine Collection of Paintings—including examples by Andrews, Shayer, Kreusman, D. Pasmore, several Continental specimens, Interiors (school of Hogarth), and others after Greuze, Wouvermans, and Wilkie. Rare Engravings and Water Colours. The whole removed from Highfield, Perry Barr, for greater convenience of sale, to the Athenæum Rooms, Temple Row, Birmingham.—Full descriptive particulars appear in Catalogues, to be had of the Auctioneers, 1, Temple Street, Birmingham. [606

WELL-ARRANGED HOTEL,
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, COMMANDING A FINE VIEW OF THE CHANNEL,
FACING A PIER, AND ADJOINING A RAILWAY STATION.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER and DANIEL are instructed to LET, with possession on the 25th March next, a most desirably-situated HOTEL, standing in its own grounds, and combining many advantages, and to which are attached the refreshment rooms adjoining the station.

The House is furnished with modern furniture, which can be taken or not. at the option of the in-coming tenant.

The capital required to work the concern would be about £800.

For all particulars apply to Messrs. Alexander and Daniel, 49, Broad Street, Bristol. [588

I BEG TO RETURN MY SINCERE THANKS TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE KIND SUPPORT WITH WHICH I HAVE BEEN FAVOURED FOR THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS.

THE LARGE INCREASE OF MY BUSINESS HAVING RENDERED THE ASSISTANCE OF A PARTNER DESIRABLE, I HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT I HAVE TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP MR. JOHN NORTON, WHO HAS HAD MOST EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN THE EXECUTION OF FURNISHING ORDERS, AND HAS FOR SOME YEARS PAST FILLED THE POSITION OF MANAGER AND DESIGNER IN THE CABINET FURNITURE DEPARTMENT AT MESSRS. CHAMBERLAIN, KING, AND JONES'S, OF THIS TOWN.

MR. NORTON'S PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC KNOWLEDGE, SUPPLEMENTED BY THE RESOURCES OF MY MANUFACTORY, WILL, I TRUST, BE AN ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE THAT ALL ORDERS ENTRUSTED TO THE NEW FIRM WILL BE EXECUTED IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

I AM,
YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT,
GEORGE MARRIS.

26, 27, 28, BULL STREET.
MANUFACTORY, COACH YARD,
BIRMINGHAM. [574

COUNTRY LADIES AND LONDON FASHIONS.—The many advertisements of the day, addressed frequently to the inexperienced, whilst they appear to offer facilities, only perplex ladies residing at a distance from the metropolis; nay, all London themselves.

To assist suburban and remote customers, Messrs. JAY transmit patterns by post, or otherwise, and ladies may rest assured that the specimens and the goods will literally agree; and that in dealing with the old-established firm of Messrs. JAY they will buy at as cheap a cost as in any shop in London.

JAY'S.

MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY have always at command experienced dressmakers and milliners who act as travellers, so that, in the event of immediate mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for dress, one can be despatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in Regent Street.—Jay's, the London General Mourning Warehouse, 247, 249, and 251, Regent Street.

THE
LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, REGENT STREET.
JAY'S. [599

REEVES'S WARWICKSHIRE SAUCE.

This most Pure and Wholesome Condiment is universally acknowledged to be the Best and Cheapest ever offered to the Public, and is Sold Everywhere.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
GEORGE FARMERY,
15, EDGBASTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [602

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS will be held in the Board Room, at the Hospital, on FRIDAY, March 4th, at One o'clock precisely.

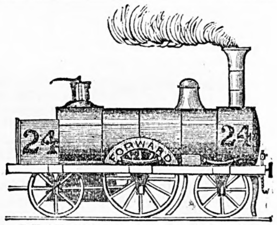
THOS. PRIME, Esq., Mayor of Birmingham, has kindly consented to preside.

By order of the Committee,
H. C. BURDETT, *Secretary.*
February 24th, 1870. [607

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.
LOMBARD STREET, and CHARING CROSS.
Established 1782.

Insurances effected in all parts of the world.
Prompt and liberal Loss Settlements.
The whole FIRE INSURANCE DUTY is now REMITTED.

GEO. W. LOVELL, *Secretary.*



GREAT WESTERN TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
24, *SNOW HILL, BIRMINGHAM.*

PROPRIETORS,
MUGGERIDGE AND GREENING, [600

QUINN AND SON,
ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,
15, TYTHING STREET, WORCESTER.

All the protected private Stations, Walls, Boards, and Hoardings. Charges strictly moderate. Established 1825. [601

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

OPENING OF NEW
RECEIVING AND GENERAL ENQUIRY OFFICE IN BIRMINGHAM.

The Public are informed that a New Office for the receipt of PARCELS and GOODS to be forwarded by their Route, has been Opened by the Midland Railway Company, at

No. 1, GEORGE STREET, PARADE,

Where Parcels and Goods will be received for Conveyance to London, Manchester, Liverpool, and most parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the Continent.

The following is a List of the Company's Receiving Offices in Birmingham :—

*31, New Street, opposite the Exchange.
*40½, Snow Hill, nearly opposite Great Charles Street.
*44, Hall Street, within 2 doors of Gt. Hampton Street.
*1, George Street, Parade.
Crouch's, 32, Paradise Street.
Mr. Bower's, Excursion Office, 47, Worcester Street.
Mr. Knowles,' Grocer, Broad Street.
Mr. Graham's Tobacconist, Horse Fair.
Mr. Guymer's, Tobacconist, 101, Digbeth.
Mr. Harvey's, Money Order Office, 30, Aston Street.
Mr. Horton's, Chemist, 38, Newtown Row.
Mr. Coomb's, Tea Dealer, Summer Lane.

The Offices marked thus * are General Inquiry Offices, and receive Articles for Conveyance by Goods Trains, as well as light Parcels to be forwarded by Passenger Trains. Passenger Train Parcels only are received at the other Offices.

No Booking Fees are charged for Parcels taken to any of these Offices, and the charges for conveyance are in all cases the same as if the Parcels were delivered at the Station.

To ensure Parcels being forwarded by Midland Railway, they should be delivered at one of these Offices, or at

The Midland Parcels Office, New Street Station,
And should in all cases be plainly directed
Per "*MIDLAD RAILWAY.*"

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.
Derby, Feb., 1870. [589

THE "LONDON."

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN. Wines, Spirits, Luncheons, Coffee, &c., &c.

SUPPERS TILL MIDNIGHT.

EDMUND STREET (exactly opposite the back of the Town Hall). [535

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

RED HORSE HOTEL. Known to Americans as "Washington Irving's" Hotel. Proprietor W. Lowry. [441

SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS,

AND

LUNCHEON BAR,

UNION PASSAGE.

[525

BIRMINGHAM.

THE NEW

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

(Snow Hill Station.)

"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in the three kingdoms."—*The Field*, July 31. [405

MARY ANN DARE,

The Shakespeare

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Good Stabling and Lock-up Coach Houses.
Cars, Phætons, &c. [449

THE ST. JAMES' LUNCHEON STORES, 105, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM, five Doors from the New Midland Bank. Chops, Steaks, &c. at five minutes' notice. Choice Foreign Wines and Cigars, Burton Ales and Dublin Stout. T. HANSON; and at the CORNER STORES, UNION PASSAGE. [437

WILLCOX AND GIBBS

TRIAL
BEFORE
PURCHASE

SILENT
SEWING MACHINE.
MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Machines on Hire.
T. S. TONGUE,
Sole Agent,
29, *UNION PASSAGE*,
BIRMINGHAM. [426

THE GREAT CENTRAL STEAM POWER DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.

Principal Depôt: Oriel House, Bull Street, Birmingham.

Works: 121, Great Charles Street.

Branch Office: Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.

JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.

The above are the largest and most complete Dye Works in the Midland Counties. [445

M. J. ROTHSCHILD,
Midland
WATCH MANUFACTORY,
Wholesale and for Exportation,
15, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [455

JOHN BRYCE AND Co.

Finest Pale Cognac, 28s. Best London Gin, 13s. 4d.
Old Jamaica Rum, 17s. Old Irish or Scotch Whisky, 18s.
Jersey Brandy, 17s. per gallon.
Sherries 24s. 30s. 36s. to 60s. Ports 26s. 32s. 38s. 42s. to 72s.
Champagnes 42s. 54s. 66s. 78s.
Clarets 12s. 16s. 20s. 24s. to 68s. Sparkling Hock, 66s.
Moselle 60s. per dozen.

44, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[463

HUNT'S ECONOMICAL MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
94, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

BLACK SILKS, Deep and Half Mourning Dresses of Every Description.

SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, CAPS, and all kinds of Mourning Fancy Goods.

FUNERALS conducted with economy in any part of the country. [456

BILLIARD TABLES.

CHARLES ALLDRIDGE & SON are now making First-class BILLIARD TABLES, complete, with all appointments, suitable for private use, from

20 GUINEAS.

Works and Show Room:—
REGENT PARADE, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Dressing Cases, suitable for Wedding and other Presents, always in stock. [594

CHARLES RIMMER,
Manufacturer of
SEWING NEEDLES, SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, FISH HOOKS, &c.

PRIORY STREET, ALCESTER.
[483

BARLEY MOW, STUDLEY.

HOME BREWED ALES of the choicest quality and in splendid condition.

Barley Mow Commercial Hotel,
STUDLEY, WARWICKSHIRE.
484] *J. FLETCHER, Proprietor.*

THE BIRMINGHAM GENERAL WOOLLEN CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
41, *NEW STREET.*

THOMAS HOLROYD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WOOLLEN DRAPER.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, CLOTHS FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
BILLIARD, BAGATELLE, CABINET, AND GREY AND BLACK COFFIN CLOTHS.
Patterns Post Free. *Cards Prepared for Merchant Tailors.* [498

DIVIDENDS 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

For Safe and Profitable Investments,
Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR *(Post Free).*
(THE FEBRUARY NUMBER NOW READY.)
It contains all the best-paying and safest Stock and Share Investments of the day.
SHAREHOLDERS, INVESTORS, TRUSTEES, CAPITALISTS,
Will find the above Investment Circular a safe, valuable, and reliable Guide.

Messrs. SHARP & CO., Stock and Share Brokers, 33, Poultry, London, E.C. (Established 1852).
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C. [419

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

THIS PAPER will be Delivered in any Part of Birmingham if ordered of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS, 33, Union Street. [439

PATENT METALLIC AIR-TIGHT COFFIN COMPANY LIMITED.

Coffins of the SARCOPHAGUS DESIGN, with Coped Lids, as recommended by the ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, and now so much used, can be despatched at a few minutes' notice.

Prices and particulars sent, post free, from the Offices of the Company,

158, *GREAT CHARLES STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM. [503

GREENHOUSES can now be Produced by a judicious combination of WOOD, IRON, and GLASS, for the fabulously low sum of £5.—For particulars, send stamp to T. H. P. Dennis and Company, Anchor Works, Chelmsford. [517

WILLIAM WOODWARD, GENERAL STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER, Back of 12, NEW MEETING STREET, (Opposite Bull Street), BIRMINGHAM.
[432

All Orders executed in the first style of workmanship.

PIANO-FORTES AND HARMONIUMS.

THE BEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Sale, or Hire, and on the three years' system,
AT MR. HARRISON'S GREAT MIDLAND PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS.
COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM.

NEW MUSIC, HALF PRICE.
[549

BOWATER'S PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.

W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad Street, Birmingham.

BOWATER'S TOOTH-ACHE SPECIFIC, in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each; by Post, 7 or 14 stamps. [573

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS, AND NEURALGIA,

THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; a few doses will cure all incipient cases. Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne renders it of vital importance that the public should obtain the *genuine*, which is now sold under the protection of Government authorising a stamp bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," without which none is genuine. See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the *Times*, July 16, 1864. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.—Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. [474

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
Every Blade Warranted.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES, Balanced Handles, from 9s. to 42s. per doz.
BLACK HANDLE KNIVES and FORKS, from 6s. to 16s. per set.
Also a large assortment of
POCKET KNIVES AND SCISSORS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EVANS AND MATTHEWS,
(LATE E. SHAW)
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS AND CUTLERS,
80, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [529

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS.—Established 1810.—The Midland Counties Remedy. LOVEITT'S CELEBRATED COUGH TINCTURE, a safe and certain Cure for all Diseases of the Chest and Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., &c. Prepared only by Thomas Loveitt, Family Chemist, High Street, and Broadgate, Coventry. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, in Bottles, 13½d. and 2s. 9d. each, stamp included. Wholesale Agents: W. Edwards, 68, Old Change, London; Messrs. Wyleys and Brown, Coventry. Agent for Leamington: Mr. H. Nuttall, Chemist, Lower Parade, Birmingham, C. Britten (late Winnall), 78, High Street. N.B.—There is a great saving by taking the large size. [506

CHRISTIAN'S PATE DE LICHEN, in the form of Lozenges, removes phlegm, and gives relief in most disorders of the voice, throat, and chest. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and the peculiar tickling and dryness in the throat usually called huskiness, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately. If taken on leaving heated rooms, it will often be found a preventive of the above complaints. Being free from any preparation of opium, it may be given to children as well as adults. Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and s. 6d. Manufactured only at CHRISTIAN'S, New Street, irmingham. [408

MR. JOHN ARTHUR, The Library, South Parade, Leamington, supplies the ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS, and will deliver it regularly to subscribers.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.

The largest and best assortment of Foreign NOVELTIES to be found in the Midland Counties.

JAMES GARGORY, 41, Bull St., Birmingham.
[457

STAR TEA COMPANY FOR GOOD BLACK, GREEN, OR MIXED TEA, 2s. 6d. per lb.
74 B, WORCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [438

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for COUGHS and difficulty of breathing in ASTHMA.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Important remedy in cases of INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A certain remedy for relieving the IRRITATION of the BRONCHIAL TUBES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Which are daily recommended by the Faculty. testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be seen. Sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d. and tins, 2s. 9d.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.—The great remedy for these disorders in children and adults can now be administered in the form of a purely vegetable sweetmeat, at once agreeable and effective. Sold in tins, 1s, 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

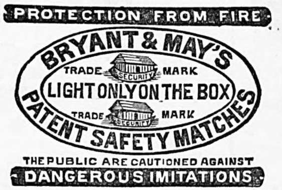
KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c. [534

C. MASON COLLINS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER,
22, CROSS, WORCESTER. [530

FINE ARTS.—Noblemen and gentlemen wishing their Oil Paintings Cleaned, Restored, or Valued, should consult Mr. A. W. SHARP, 7, York Terrace, York Road, Upper Holloway, London, who will also be glad to give his experienced advice in the Purchase of Pictures. Instruction in Landscape and Marine Painting. Terms, according to distance from London. [412

COLLETT AND COMPANY'S TEAS are the Best.—131 and 132, MOOR STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [402

JOHN HUBAND AND CO.,
WHOLESALE HABERDASHERS,
21A, UNION PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
[469



[410

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON, Mr. JOHN H. HAWLEY, Principal, (author of "Senior English Composition," "Junior English Composition," "A First Book of English Grammar," &c.,) assisted by four resident Classical, French, and other Masters. Drilling by a Drill Sergeant. Mr. Hawley's Pupils have taken first and second class Certificates at the Oxford Middle Class Examinations; have been successful in the Civil Service and the Preliminary Law Examinations; and have obtained Government Prizes for Drawing. A good Cricket Field and Swimming Baths near the School.—Terms moderate, and inclusive if preferred. Numerous references in Birmingham and the neighbourhood. Prospectuses on application. [450

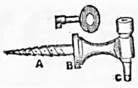
ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

MASON'S CELEBRATED RUSKS, for INFANTS and INVALIDS, prepared under his own personal superintendence from the finest Wheaten Flour, are strongly recommended by the Medical Profession as the best Farinaceous Food yet produced, and being light, nutritious, and easily digested, are admirably suited for Infants and Invalids.

Delivered to any part of the Town and Suburbs.

RICHARD MASON,
22, CHURCH STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [507

DON'T WASTE YOUR BEER.



ATLEE AND SON'S Patent Safety Burton Screw Beer Taps.

The Best and Cheapest, to Screw through the Cork. No Sediment Disturbed. No Taps Spoiled by Hammering. Sold by all Ironmongers. [570

COPYING INK, ORDINARY WRITING, RED and BLUE INKS, at MAHER'S Ink Manufactory, 108A, New Street, Birmingham.

These Inks are free from sediment and warranted *durable* colours. [447

CURTIS & CURTIS,
TAILORS,
OF 30, BULL ST. AND
Exchange Buildings,
NEW ST., Birmingham.
Special Premises
FOR
JUVENILE CLOTHING
29, BULL ST.

[459

PARIS.—LAND.—Estate and Commercial Agency, 8, Place de la Madeleine, conducted by Mr. de Bernardy, Foreign Law Agent. Established 1835. The only English and International Office of Agency in the French Capital.—References in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and London. [510

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. HARRIOTT,
PAPER BOX MAKER,
Manufacturer of
Coloured and Enamelled Papers, Pasteboards, and Cardboards,
FROM BREAD STREET, NEWHALL STREET,
TO 58, LUDGATE HILL, ST. PAUL'S,
BIRMINGHAM.

Pasting, Colouring, and Rolling for the trade. [577

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
227, *GRAY'S INN ROAD, and MITRE STREET,*
LONDON.

Physician—Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 49, Dover Street, Piccadilly.

Free letters are available for necessitous applicants.
Number of patients under treatment, 1,000 weekly.
420] THOMAS ROBINSON, *Hon. Sec.*

REGENT HOTEL, LEAMINGTON.—Replete with every accommodation, being a first-class Family and Hunting Establishment. Flys meet every train and omnibus to and from the G. W. and L. & N. W. Railway Station. Families supplied with first-class Wines and Spirits at reasonable prices. Posting. L. BISHOP, *Proprietor.* [444

W. PONTING, Worcester, begs to offer to the notice of Families one of the largest, best, and cheapest stocks of Grocery, Provisions, Wines, and Spirits, in the Midland districts. [524

CITY PIANOFORTE COMPANY (Established for the Manufacture of none but first-class Instruments).—It would be well for the Trade to inspect before giving further orders. The best of Wood and Workmanship. Circular and list of prices, on application to their New Factory, 72, Belmont Street and Belmont Yard, Chalk Farm Road, London, N.W.
[572

INDIGESTION.—The Medical Profession adopt MORSON'S Preparation of PEPSINE as the true remedy.—Sold in bottles and boxes from 2s., by all Pharmaceutical Chemists and the Manufacturers, Thomas Morson and Son, 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. [421

GARRATT AND HOLMES,
PLUMBERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, &c.
Every description of Repairs executed in the best manner.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED,
13, WOOD STREET,
[593

JOHNSON AND CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.
Manufactory and Show Rooms:—
CROWN WORKS, 81, LICHFIELD STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [592

MAPPLEBECK and LOWE'S Stove Grate Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Kitchen Ranges, Hot Air Stoves, Marble, Enamelled Slate, Iron, and other Chimney Pieces, Fenders, and Fire-irons, Smoke Jacks, new pattern Dog Grates, &c.
[586

BOOKS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

THE Largest Stock of STANDARD SECOND-HAND BOOKS on sale in the Midland Counties, including Shaw's Staffordshire, Dugdale's Warwickshire, &c. Polyglot, Foreign, and English Bibles; the principal Theological Writers; Natural History, by Audubon, Bewick, Jardine, Lowe, Morris, Murchison, Owen, &c.; Fine Arts, Ruskin's Painters, &c. Architecture, Engineering, Coins, History, Poetry, Shakespeariana in great variety, &c. Catalogues free.

All the important NEW WORKS, with the usual discount.

BOOKS BOUGHT OR EXCHANGED.

SACKETT AND EDMONDS,
11, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
Established 1828. [546

BROWN AND POLSON

were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

To obtain extra profit by the sale,

CHEAP QUALITIES BEARING A FALSE NAME

are sometimes unscrupulously substituted instead of

BROWN AND POLSON'S.

PEARLINA.

A NEW PREPARATION FROM THE FINEST GRAIN,
BY
BROWN AND POLSON.

It is rich in albuminous or flesh-forming properties, and when used alternately with Corn Flour, which is rich in farinaceous or heat-giving properties, supplies all that can be desired for variety and completeness of DIET FOR CHILDREN.

Like Corn Flour it is suitable for Breakfast and Supper, and may be prepared with or without milk. Pastry is much improved by it, being made more crisp and digestible.

RECIPES UPON EACH PACKAGE---PRICE 6D.

[497

THE WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN COMPANY, LIMITED,
58, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

The Directors beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Merchants of Birmingham and its vicinity, that they have appointed

MESSRS. DAVIS
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THEIR PRODUCTIONS IN THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES
WILL ALWAYS BE
ON SALE AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS.
THE PATTERNS WILL COMPRISE ALL THE
NEWEST AND MOST ARTISTIC DESIGNS,
And the Prices will be the same as at the Worcester Show Rooms.

Worcester, October, 1869. [425

CANNOCK CHASE COAL,
CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY send COAL by Railway in Trucks to all Stations, and load Canal Boats at their extensive Wharves on the Anglesey Branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the Colliery.

PRICES LOADED INTO BOATS.

DEEP COAL	11s. 0d.	per ton.
YARD or HOUSEHOLD COAL	10s. 6d.	,,
SHALLOW (one way)	8s. 6d.	,,
HARD COAL	7s. 6d.	,,
SLACK	4s. 6d.	,,

CANNEL GAS COAL.
Illuminating power of Gas in standard Candles, 32½ Candles.

For prices to other Railway Stations, including rate, apply to

JOHN N. BROWN,
Union Passage, Birmingham.
428]

GREAT SUCCESS OF
BREWSTER, COCKS, and Co's.
PATENT
SELF-ACTING WASHING MACHINE,
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